

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Soviet Union

Vol III No 144

28 July 1981

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT/SALT/MBFR

Weinberger, Ustinov Stands on Disarmament Compared [Fesunenکو]	AA 1
Comparison of Ustinov Article on Disarmament [PRAVDA 25 Jul]	AA 1
Rostov Remarks on Disarmament, U.S.-Soviet Talks	AA 2
Skepticism on Reagan Assurances To Schmidt [Krasikov]	AA 3
Genscher Interview Scored [Krasikov]	AA 4
IZVESTIYA Cites H.-J. Wischnewski on Euromissiles [17 Jul]	AA 5

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

Sturua on Results of Ottawa Summit, Communique [IZVESTIYA 23 Jul]	CC 1
Zorin Comment	CC 2

UNITED STATES & CANADA

Levchenko on Reagan-Muldoon Talks in Washington	A 1
U.S. Accused of 'Gross Interference' in Southeast Asia	A 1
Kurdyumov Report on Hugel, Casey 'Scandal' [PRAVDA 18 Jul]	A 2

CHINA

Mulatov Comments on Brzezinski Visit to PRC	B 1
Drobkov Views Beijing's Weapons Quest in Europe [PRAVDA 22 Jul]	B 1

NORTHEAST ASIA

DPRK's Anti-U.S. 'Struggle' Month Discussed	C 1
CPSU Delegation Received by DPRK's Yun Ki-pok [PRAVDA 22 Jul]	C 1
IZVESTIYA Views New U.S. Ambassador to S. Korea [Vasilyev, 17 Jul]	C 1
PRAVDA Reports Kuznetsov Return From Mongolia [15 Jul]	C 2
Tsedenbal Views 60 Years of Mongolian Socialism [PRAVDA 10 Jul]	C 2

SOUTH ASIA

India, USSR Test New Communications Link	D 1
IZVESTIYA on Anti-Afghan 'Psychological War' [Tatarnikov, 22 Jul]	D 1
Brezhnev, Nepalese King Exchange Telegrams [PRAVDA 20 Jul]	D 3
Nepal-USSR Ties Discussed at Moscow Conference [IZVESTIYA 21 Jul]	D 3

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

Vietnam Party Delegation Visits USSR 21-24 July E 1
 [PRAVDA 25 Jul]
 Yershov on Internal. External Threat to Laos E 1
 [TRUD 8 Jul]

EASTERN EUROPE

Hungary's Kadar Meets Brezhnev in Crimea, Departs F 1
 Leaves for Home F 2
 Ustinov Greets Jaruzelski on Polish Jubilee F 2
 [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 22 Jul]
 Kania, Grishin Speak to Delegations After Congress F 2
 [PRAVDA 22 Jul]
 Druzenko Sees Resurgence of Tension in Poland F 4
 [IZVESTIYA 23 Jul]
 Gavrilov Reviews Polish-Soviet Ties, PZPR Congress F 5
 [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 22 Jul]
 CPSU Delegation Visits Romania, Meets Banc F 6
 [PRAVDA 25 Jul]
 Supreme Soviet Delegation Departs for GDR F 7
 AUCCTU Delegation Visits CSSR, Meets Hoffman F 7
 [Stolpovskiy in TRUD 19 Jul]

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Report on Cease-Fire in Lebanon, 'Arafat Comment H 1
 Syrian Official Comments on Mideast Situation [Vlasov] H 1
 PRAVDA Reports Soviet-Syrian Commission Session [22 Jul] H 2
 Syrian Minister's Comments H 2
 Bovin Reviews Israeli Political Situation H 3
 [IZVESTIYA 23 Jul]

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

Kuznetsov Meets With Departing Nigerian Envoy [IZVESTIYA 18 Jul] J 1
 Mozambique Trade Unionists Begin USSR Visit [TRUD 19 Jul] J 1
 Brezhnev, Malagasy President Exchange Cables [PRAVDA 21 Jul] J 1

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

Brezhnev, Tikhonov Congratulate Nicaraguan Leaders K 1
 [PRAVDA 19 Jul]
 Nicaraguan Leader Notes Soviet Assistance [PRAVDA 21 Jul] K 1
 PRAVDA Commentary Views Situation in Nicaragua [Kostanyan, 18 Jul] K 2
 PRAVDA on Soviet-Cuban Fishing Commission Session [19 Jul] K 2
 Mexican Ship Completes Visit to Leningrad K 2
 [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 19 Jul]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Exactness in Admitting Party Members Urged R 1
 [PRAVDA Editorial 15 Jul]
 PRAVDA Reviews Book on Lenin Ideas on Propaganda R 2
 [Yegorov, 11 Jul]

Social Policy, Consumption Funds Examined [Rogovin in PRAVDA 15 Jul]	R 3
Vladychenko Named to Head New State Committee	R 6
Armenian CP Central Committee Holds Plenum	R 6
NOVOYE VREMYA Quizzes Psychiatry Council Chief [Rozen, No 29]	R 7
Republican Paper Praises National Relations [Chirkov, Redzhenov in TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA 10 Jul]	R 10
Rashidov Addresses Tashkent Ideological Seminar [PRAVDA VOSTOKA 11 Jul]	R 13
PRAVDA VOSTOKA on Dismissed Association Head [Pruger, 17 Jul]	R 16
Armenian Patriarch Hails Supreme Soviet Appeal [IZVESTIYA 18 Jul]	R 16
Uzbek Ideological Seminar Continues 9 Jul [PRAVDA VOSTOKA 10 Jul]	R 17
Conference on Socialist Legality Held in Alma-Ata 16 Jul [KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA 17 Jul]	R 17

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

PRAVDA Editorializes on Need to Save Bread [PRAVDA 16 Jul]	S 1
Phosphorite Deposits, Problems Discussed [Stepnov in PRAVDA 16 Jul]	S 2

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

Radio Reports Agricultural Developments 24-27 Jul	T 1
PRAVDA Editorial Examines Grain Harvest Problems [22 Jul]	T 1
Solomentsev Tours Central Chernozem Oblast Farms [PRAVDA 20 Jul]	T 3

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

TASS Announces Rocket Launchings Completed	U 1
Satellite Navigation Stations Under Construction	U 1

WEINBERGER, USTINOV STANDS ON DISARMAMENT COMPARED

LD271642 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1030 GMT 26 Jul 81

[From the "International Panorama Program" presented by political observer Igor Fesunenko]

[Text] Hello there, comrades! I should like to begin this review of the principal events in international life during the past week with the conference of the leaders of the seven leading capitalist states, the United States, Japan, the FRG, France, Britain, Italy and Canada, which was held in Ottawa on Monday and Tuesday. The main aim which the big seven set for themselves was to discuss the acute economic problems which are rocking the Western world. The U.S. partners made unsuccessful attempts to put pressure on Washington to force it in at least small measure to take account of the economic needs and requirements of its allies. In particular, they were out to secure reduction of the high interest rates which are leading to a deepening of the economic slump and an increase in unemployment in West Europe, Canada and Japan.

Reagan refused to meet these requests, and this gave rise to marked dissatisfaction among his interlocutors, in particular Chancellor Schmidt. Aspects of foreign policy were also dealt with in Ottawa. Under crude pressure from the United States, a political declaration couched in an anti-Soviet spirit was adopted. It reiterated speculation about a notorious Soviet military threat, which one is sick and tired of by now and which the West is clumsily attempting to employ as a justification for the arms race.

In a word, the big seven at this conference demonstrated their unwillingness to take account of the persistent demands of the peoples of the world for an end to the war hysteria provoked by the United States. One of the shrillest proponents of this policy is, as one well knows, Caspar Weinberger, the U.S. secretary of defense. Speaking on the ABC program "Good Morning, America" this week, in yet another outburst he made bellicose calls, declaring the need to strengthen American military might. We must be strong and resolute, since the weaker we are the sooner we shall be attacked. There is nothing new here, as you can see; not a single fresh, sensible idea.

I mention this Weinberger statement in connection with the major article by Dmitriy Fedorovich Ustinov, our country's defense minister, which was published in PRAVDA yesterday, an article which we have read--all of us--with enormous interest, I'm sure. Well, there is no point in paraphrasing it. It is a long article and its gist is expressed in the title: "Against the Arms Race and the Threat of War." I cannot but note the striking contrast, the polarity, not just of the military-strategic, but also the political and philosophical, standpoint of the leaders of the military departments of our country and those of the United States. The Soviet minister calls for cuts in arms and he recalls the (?well-balanced) system of measures proposed by the Soviet Union to reduce pressure in the dangerously overheated world cauldron. The American secretary continues his attempts to beat the war drums and to shake his fist.

COMPARISON OF USTINOV ARTICLE ON DISARMAMENT

A comparison of the item entitled "PRAVDA Carries Ustinov Article on Disarmament," found on page AA 1 of the 27 July Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, with the article entitled "Against the Arms Race and the Threat of War," carried on page 4 of the 25 July Moscow PRAVDA, reveals the following variations:

Page AA 1, following the third paragraph PRAVDA inserts the Roman numeral I. as a subheadline.

Page AA 3, PRAVDA begins with the Roman numeral subheadline II.

Paragraph two, line four, PRAVDA reads: threat" myth, reactionary political forces with the...

Paragraph eight, PRAVDA publishes the first sentence in boldface.

Page AA 5, paragraph two, second sentence is published in boldface.

Same paragraph, line three, reads: ...States on limiting ABM systems, he said...

Paragraph six, line one, PRAVDA reads: ...refused to discuss a number of important military problems: Talks were broken off on issues concerning...

Page AA 6, first paragraph, first sentence is published in boldface.

Paragraph seven, line two, reads: ...once again, as decades ago, is trying...

Page AA 7, PRAVDA begins with the Roman numeral subheadline III.

Paragraph two, line two, beginning with ...upon the further... and to the end of the paragraph is published in boldface.

Ultimate paragraph, line one, from ...to establish a... to line three ...and the USSR... is published in boldface.

Page AA 9, paragraph three, line one, from ...appeal for restraint... to line three ...in this field... is published in boldface.

Paragraph five, line five, reads: ...of the SALT process on the basis...

Paragraph six is published in boldface.

Page AA 10, paragraph six, line one, reads: ...has never been and never will be part of the USSR's intentions to threaten to attack any state or group...

ROSTOW REMARKS ON DISARMAMENT, U.S.-SOVIET TALKS

LD260659 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1527 GMT 25 Jul 81

[Text] Washington, 25 Jul (TASS)--Having shelved the question about strategic arms control, the Reagan administration is pursuing a course of escalating the United States' nuclear potential. This was demonstrated once again in the speech delivered by E. Rostow, director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency within the Senate Armed Services Committee.

The kind of "programmed" speech of the chief of a department, which, according to its statute, should concern itself with curbing the arms race, was made in such openly belligerent tones that some Pentagon generals could have envied it. From the start, Rostow asserted that agreements in the sphere of arms control in no way "are in the political focus" of the present Washington administration. Explaining this idea, he emphasized the inadmissibility of the fact that "ideas of arms control influence our policy in the sphere of arms purchases and even our strategy."

Further, the Washington "hawk" stated, without beating around the bush, that the administration had engendered the doctrine of "restraint," the aims of which, he said, "are served by our nuclear forces." It is generally known that Washington once based its policy of "cold war" on the strategy of "restraint," which is based on nuclear blackmail and military diktat.

Rostow extensively considered the necessity of stepping up the arms race, in order, as he expressed himself, "to restore the military might of America." At the same time, it was openly stated that the "modernization" of the U.S. nuclear potential was directed toward "breaking through the defense systems of the Soviet Union." Apart from that, the director of the agency stated, "we must be ready to use the armed forces to defend our interests not only in Europe but also in other critically important regions of the world."

In an attempt to justify the course which is being conducted by the Reagan administration toward stepping up nuclear weapons, and to justify its interventionist aspirations, Rostow expatiated on the mythical "Soviet threat."

The American official's statement showed that the whole lie was needed to somehow white-wash the actual unwillingness of Washington to conduct talks on arms limitation. Rostow merely restricted himself to an assertion that the administration, allegedly, is conducting "preliminary discussions" of that question which in the remote future, "will lead to talks with the Soviet Union." At the same time, he warned that "one should not expect rapid progress" at the talks, which, following other Washington figures, he tried to link with questions which have no relation to them.

As for the essence of the question of arms limitation, it is well-known that not one realistic step has been made in this respect on the part of the present U.S. administration. It is no accident that, in evaluating the approach of the Reagan government to talks on strategic arms limitation, C. Pell, a member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, called it "a sanction of the arms race, not of disarmament." Rostow's speech completely confirmed the correctness of that evaluation.

SKEPTICISM ON REAGAN ASSURANCES TO SCHMIDT

LD251341 Moscow TASS in English 1241 GMT 25 Jul 81

[TASS news analyst Anatoliy Krasikov: "Attempt To Deceive Europeans"]

[Text] Moscow, 25 Jul, TASS--There is a sceptical attitude in the Soviet Union to the assurances which the U.S. President Ronald Reagan gave to the Chancellor of the FRG Helmut Schmidt concerning the beginning of the talks on establishing control over armaments due at the end of the year. Reports to this effect have come simultaneously from Washington and Bonn, quoting Ronald Reagan's letter to Helmut Schmidt. The letter was timed for the Ottawa summit meeting.

After the new Republican administration had come to power in Washington the White House, even to a greater extent than under the Carter administration, has been demonstrating constant lack of interest in reaching accords on the limitation, still less, on the reduction of armaments on the basis of preserving the overall equilibrium of forces in Europe. Ronald Reagan and his staff have more than once come out publicly and privately in favour of upsetting this equilibrium and attaining military superiority over the USSR and its allies. In doing so, they have ignored the warnings that the Soviet Union would not tolerate that and would be compelled to take counter measures in order to restore the equilibrium of forces, although it would prefer to see this equilibrium maintained at the lowest possible level.

There is an ever more clear recognition both in Eastern and Western Europe that the plans for the development of 600 U.S. nuclear missiles in addition to the existing one thousand delivery vehicles of nuclear weapons (currently matched by a thousand carriers of such weapons from the Soviet side) heighten the risk of confrontation with the use of nuclear weapons in Europe. That is why the public of Europe is insistently pressing for negotiations to reduce the level of military confrontation in Europe.

The anti-war movement of the public has gained such scope that even those West European governments which hastily rubberstamped the notorious "dual" NATO decision (missiles plus negotiations) in December 1979 have to reckon with it.

Time has shown that the Pentagon needed the talk about the negotiations only to crush the resistance of Europe peoples to the suicidal plans of additional nuclear-missile armament.

Now, too, Washington leaves no doubt concerning the readiness to deploy 600 new missiles in Europe, irrespective of the fact whether there will be negotiations with the Soviet Union or not. Washington would prefer to hold no negotiations on that score, for it has no slightest intention to give up the prospect of turning Europe into a battlefield hoping to stay away from bloodshed, just as during the two previous world wars.

At the same time the U.S. mass media have launched a campaign to prove that a consent to the negotiations is a concession to the Soviet Union, for there ought to be no dialogue with Moscow until it changed its social and state system and adopted the "American way of life".

In such circumstances Ronald Reagan's letter to Helmut Schmidt cannot be regarded in the Soviet Union in any other way than an attempt to deceive the West European public and to crush its resistance to militarist plans aimed at starting a new round of the arms race in the near future, and in a more distant future at destroying the whole of the European Continent in a nuclear conflict in the name of the interests of the U.S. military-industrial complex.

Genscher Interview Scored

LD260722 Moscow TASS in English 0628 GMT 26 Jul 81

[By TASS political news analyst Anatoliy Krasikov]

[Text] Moscow, 26 Jul, TASS--The statement made Saturday night by Hans-Dietrich Genscher, foreign minister of the Federal Republic of Germany in an interview with Bavarian radio, was met with surprise in Moscow. Mr Genscher, commenting on a letter to Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt from U.S. President Ronald Reagan, called on the Soviet Union "to display the desire not only for talks but also for disarmament."

It is pointed out in Moscow that such a call should have been addressed not to the Soviet Union but to the United States. It is Washington which invariably initiated the arms race throughout the postwar period. The atomic and hydrogen bombs, an atomic submarine armed with ballistic missiles and intercontinental missiles with multiple warheads were first developed in the United States and only then in the Soviet Union. The United States continues to hold firmly initiative in the production of increasingly more destructive types of weaponry.

The Soviet Union repeatedly proposed that the development of new armaments be stopped, stating its readiness to reduce and even fully eliminate any of the existing types of weaponry, naturally, on a reciprocal basis, with the overall balance of forces being kept at a lower level. The Reagan administration, on the contrary, stakes on a large-scale deployment of new systems unprecedented by their destructive force and on gaining military superiority for itself.

The USSR--this should be well known to Mr Genscher--agrees to go in disarmament questions as far as the West is prepared to go itself. But it will never agree to a unilateral disarmament in the face of the threats from an overseas power which wants to dictate its will to all.

As to Reagan's letter to Helmut Schmidt, the Soviet Union regards it as a stratagem. The U.S. President would like to abate the wave of protests against the plans to deploy in Europe 600 means of delivery of American nuclear weapons in addition to the thousand such delivery vehicles already stationed there. Dmitry Ustinov wrote in PRAVDA Saturday that the Soviet Union has in Europe about a thousand nuclear weapons delivery vehicles, that is, the same amount as the West.

Instead of trying to disrupt the existing equilibrium, the West should better discuss with the Soviet Union how to reduce armaments from both sides and how to prevent the slow but inexorable sliding to a collective suicide.

Alas, Ronald Reagan's letter to the federal chancellor does not indicate in any way that the United States has changed its position and is now prepared for a mutual reduction of the level of military confrontation in Europe. It only reiterated its consent--since this is what the Europeans want--to begin talks with the Soviet Union in the more or less remote future. However, the U.S.A. deprives these talks (the same is done by Mr. Genscher in his radio interview) of true meaning, for it puts forward the demand for the Soviet Union's unilateral disarmament. It is believed in Moscow, that the point at issue is the elementary delusion of those who are sincerely striving to prevent Europe from being turned into a theatre of a nuclear conflict and who expect serious and honest talks able to ensure the attainment of this goal.

IZVESTIYA CITES H.J. WISCHNEWSKI ON EUROMISSILES

PM271456 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Jul 81 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS Report: "Deep Concern"]

[Text] Bonn--The efforts aimed at preserving peace and strengthening security in Europe must not be relaxed, emphasized H.J. Wischnewski deputy chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Germany [SPD], who recently paid a visit to the Soviet Union together with SPD chairman W. Brandt and took part in talks with leading Soviet figures.

In an article published in an SPD press bulletin he expressed concern at the continuing spiralling of the arms race in the world. In this connection, the SPD deputy chairman writes, talks aimed at arms limitation assume decisive significance. We are convinced of the Soviet Union's readiness for talks. At the same time there is deep distrust in the Soviet Union regarding the United States' readiness for such talks. This distrust can be attributed primarily to the fact that the SALT-II Treaty, signed after many years of talks between the USSR and the United States, has never been ratified by the United States.

Having noted that the Soviet Union has renewed its proposal on establishing a moratorium on the deployment in Europe of new medium-range nuclear missile weapons, H.-J. Wischnewski stated that this question needs to be carefully studied.

The article's author draws attention to the fact that a large proportion of the new American nuclear weapons are intended for deployment in the FRG. Bearing in mind the stance taken by the United States, he expresses concern over the delay in beginning talks between the United States and the USSR on this question. "Dialogue between the two greater powers is a vital necessity not only for us but also for the entire world," H.-J. Wischnewski points out.

He sharply criticized the opposition bloc, the Christian Democratic Union/Christian Social Union [CDU/CSU], which constantly and forcefully advocated arms upgrading with the new nuclear missile weapons. In the words of H. -J. Wischnewski, the CDU/CSU has become the "missile party."

STURUA ON RESULTS OF OTTAWA SUMMIT, COMMUNIQUE

PM280817 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Jul 81 Morning Edition p 5

[Correspondent M. Sturua dispatch: "Vicious Circle; On the Results of the Meeting of the Seven"]

[Text] Washington--The conference of the heads of state and government of the seven major capitalist countries has ended in Ottawa. As it is clear from the seven's final communique, by putting enormous pressure on its partners the United States has dictated to them a course of further action generally to Washington's advantage and its liking.

We will make the immediate reservation that this in no way means that the partners capitulated--it is, after all, one thing to adopt a communique and another thing to abide by it. Beneath the ripples of verbal cliches, which were ironically dubbed "group psychotherapy," the mighty force of fierce competition continues to seethe. As one U.S. TV commentator said, "In Ottawa the U.S. partners were able to see for themselves that in addition to his winning Hollywood smile Reagan has teeth." A preliminary analysis of the text of the communique and of the statements by the delegation heads at the final press conference in the Canadian Parliament Building shows that a "fragile truce" was reached. As one of the U.S. President's advisers said, "people in glass houses shouldn't throw stones." According to eyewitnesses, before leaving the Chateau Montebello the delegation heads gathered for a group photo in which President Reagan deliberately chose to avoid standing next to British Prime Minister Thatcher or French President Mitterrand. But let us return to the joint communique. Its text is highly reminiscent of the basket in the well-known nursery rhyme in which you can find "anything you like." Concerning the vexed question of the high U.S. bank rates the communique states that they are needed to help fight inflation (a concession to Washington). On the other hand, it is admitted that if they go on like this for long "productive capital investment" will be jeopardized (a concession to West Europe).

On the question of East-West relations it says that the conference participants will pursue an economic policy "consistent with the aims of Western security. We will hold consultations in order to improve the present system of controls on trade with the USSR in strategic goods and related technology" (another concession to Washington). But the U.S. side failed to get a passage about "the danger of the Western countries' growing dependence on Eastern resources and markets" included in the communique. We find the same patchwork of compromises on "North-South" problems, which embrace relations with the developing countries. The communique is silent on the problem of Japanese exports but hints at it in a call to keep to "liberal" trade. Paragraph after paragraph drones on with generalizations and compromise formulas enabling all the conference participants to return home claiming to have gotten their own way and to have successfully defended their interests. But there is something more important: the essence of the problems discussed. All observers are agreed that the communique's avowed aim of reviving the economy of the Western world is not underpinned by any real measures. It is quite pertinent here to recall the meager results of previous meetings. There have always been plenty of promises and assurances made at them but, as the saying goes, things have not budged an inch. Inflation continues to gallop and budgets are still sagging under the increasing weight of deficits. There is no guarantee that the same thing will not happen after Ottawa too.

The meeting in Canada was the seventh conference of the seven. Each of its members has already played host. The 8th conference will once again, "second time around," be held in France. So everything is coming full circle--and not only geographically. "We are caught in a vicious circle," a member of the FRG delegation pointed out in this connection, while Bonn's Chancellor Schmidt said that U.S. "obstructionism" was largely responsible for this. As London's THE ECONOMIST writes: "Our alliance has had many hard time but these are the worst yet."

In light of this President Reagan's concluding remarks at the joint press conference in Ottawa sounded unconvincing. He recalled that the polio-stricken Franklin Delano Roosevelt had described the period of his rest and convalescence in a book called "Sunrise in Campobello" (Campobello is a resort in Canada). Playing on the title of F.D. Roosevelt's book, Reagan expressed the hope that the results of the conference of the seven would mark "Sunrise in Montebello." But the capitalist economy's crisis decline and its incurable paralysis bear no more resemblance to this radiant picture than Campobello does to Montebello.

Zorin Comment

LD280944 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1300 GMT 26 Jul 81

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] The world press continues to comment extensively on the results of the meeting in Ottawa of the leaders of the seven leading capitalist countries. The impression is being created that many of these commentaries are aimed at misleading world public opinion. Here is Valentin Zorin, political observer of Soviet television:

Hello, comrades. Indeed, the general tone of the commentaries in the Western, and especially in the U.S. press, is, I would say, of a deliberately optimistic nature. Allegedly everything at the meeting in Ottawa could not have been better and the leaders in Ottawa could not have been better and the leaders of the so-called big seven have succeeded in working out a common(?stand) of the West, both on economic and other policies, including policy toward the Soviet Union. However, an attentive analysis of the results of the Ottawa conference, and of the statements at its conclusion by the participants, lead to the conclusion that this happy ending was exclusively superficial, of an ostentatious nature and designed to cover up the serious and deep differences among the leading capitalist countries.

It is amusing and revealing that the fact that during his foreign policy debut the U.S. leader did not make any serious blunders is now being presented in Washington as his main achievement in Ottawa. Because there were fears about his inexperience, the President was strenuously coached on the eve of Ottawa. As Reagan himself admitted, he had prepared himself for the conference as if he had been cramming for college exams.

For the Reagan administration, a U.S. television observer said, the main aim in Ottawa was to keep the President from making gross mistakes. Be that as it may. Whether or not this was a success, one can hardly agree that this was in fact the main aim of U.S. diplomacy at the conference in Ottawa. The main thing was the attempt to strengthen the unity of the leading countries of the West, primarily on the foundations of anti-Sovietism. Another aim was to smooth over, on U.S. terms, the economic contradictions between the leading capitalist partners, which had become extremely acute. But as the facts show, Washington was not successful in either of these things.

The attempts to paper over the deepening cracks in the bloc of capitalist countries by shamelessly exploiting the myth of the Soviet threat did not work. The groundlessness of such political speculation was too obvious and the resistance of the West European public to the war hysteria being whipped up by Washington prevented the Ottawa interlocutors of the U.S. President from ignoring this, even if they wanted to. They also cannot subordinate their economic interests to the egoistic claims of the U.S. monopolies.

To all appearances, the U.S. magazine NEWSWEEK notes with sadness, U.S. and European policy is increasingly moving in opposite directions. It adds: Friends of the U.S. on both sides of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans are increasingly frequently asking themselves the question: Will it be possible to preserve their alliance? This is how things are if one judges them not by the ostentatiously optimistic Washington appraisals of the Ottawa conference but on the basis of real and indisputable facts.

LEVCHENKO ON REAGAN-MULDOON TALKS IN WASHINGTON

LD252142 Moscow TASS in English 1944 GMT 25 Jul 81

[Text] Washington, 25 Jul, TASS--TASS Correspondent Yuriy Levchenko reports:

Talks were held here between President Ronald Reagan and Robert Muldoon, prime minister of New Zealand, who is now in Washington on an unofficial visit.

The White House described the meeting as a fact-finding one but, judging by unofficial pronouncements by spokesmen of the administration, the leaders of the two countries discussed a number of international problems and matters of bilateral relations. Political observers consider that Reagan made use of the talks to bind New Zealand--U.S. partner for the military bloc of ANZUS--still more securely to the U.S. aggressive policy in the area of the Indian and Pacific Oceans. This, in particular, is known to have been pressed for by U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig during the recent visit to New Zealand. Washington is demanding that Wellington align with the U.S. administration's global militarist strategy, increase its military spending, and participate in U.S. military preparations in the Indian Ocean and in expansion of provocations against Vietnam and Kampuchea.

The gratitude expressed by the President for the vigorous support for the U.S. military-political actions in the region is viewed by observers as an evidence that the New Zealand prime minister yielded to the U.S. administration's pressure in this matter.

However, Washington's attempt to put pressure on New Zealand with a view to drawing it into participation in the so-called multinational armed force for Sinai, force which is being knocked together by the USA, has not been crowned with success at this stage, judging by a statement by the U.S. administration's spokesman. The spokesman admitted that the prime minister pointedly emphasised the interest of New Zealand in the development of trade and economic contacts with Arab countries, which, as is known, are rejecting the idea of creating a "multinational armed force" which is in actual fact to serve as a cover for an expansion of U.S. direct military presence in the Middle East.

Differences which divide the two countries in the monetary-and-economic field also manifested themselves at the talks. The prime minister is reported to have expressed dissatisfaction over the selfish policy of the U.S. administration which is trying to shift the burden of its problems on to Western partners. In particular, he pronounced for lowering the artificially heightened interest rate in the USA, the rate which, as Muldoon emphasised, has an extremely negative effect on the economy of New Zealand. Reagan, however, ignored that wish.

The prime minister also voiced concern over the sabotage by Washington of international efforts for the elaboration of a law of the sea convention. The USA, as is known, is hampering the work of the international conference on these matters, seeking to ensure a possibility for the U.S. monopolies to plunder the natural resources of the world ocean unimpededly.

U.S. ACCUSED OF 'GROSS INTERFERENCE' IN SOUTHEAST ASIA

LD251954 Moscow TASS in English 1659 GMT 25 Jul 81

[Text] New York, 25 Jul, TASS--At a time when the so-called "international conference on Kampuchea" which was inspired by the USA and China was being held at the U.N. building, a number of secret meetings took place in New York and then in Washington between representatives of the Reagan administration and the leaders of Pol Pot's men, Saigon puppets, and Laotian splitters.

The WALL STREET JOURNAL reports that among the participants in the talks were Truong Nhu Tang, former minister of justice of the so-called Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam, Phoumi Nosawan former deputy premier of the Laotian monarchic regime, as well as Son Sann, former premier under the Sihanouk regime in Kampuchea. They all are now heading different counter-revolutionary bands operating in Indochina.

According to the WALL STREET JOURNAL, the main task that those terrorist elements and their patrons are setting before themselves is to pool efforts in the fight against the present governments of Kampuchea, Vietnam, and Laos.

At present they receive considerable aid from Beijing. According to the journal THE FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW, military camps where Chinese instructors train bandits' detachments in methods of sabotage and piracy are functioning in China's territory not far from the border with Laos and Vietnam.

The United States, pursuing a policy of gross interference in the internal affairs of sovereign states of South East Asia, is also stepping up support to the counter-revolutionary rabble in the region. This, in particular, follows from the words by John Holdridge, U.S. assistant secretary of state for East Asia and Pacific affairs, who during his recent visit to Beijing directly stated that the USA would seek ways to increase political, economic and military pressure on Vietnam. In this connection the WALL STREET JOURNAL puts a natural question whether part of U.S. armaments which the USA promised to China will be re-routed to the "insurgents." In the JOURNAL's opinion, such a course is fraught with a serious threat to stability in the region.

KURDYUMOV REPORT ON HUGEL, CASEY 'SCANDAL'

PM280816 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Jul 81 p 5

[Dispatch from PRAVDA correspondent N. Kurdyumov: "Scandal Refuses To Die Down"]

[Text] Washington, 17 Jul--Shady dealings by M. Hugel, who was given the job of CIA deputy director for services rendered to the Reagan election campaign, have come to light here. Hugel has been accused of illegal financial manipulations.

In an effort to stop the scandal as quickly as possible, within hours of the accusation appearing in the Washington POST the White House decided to dump Hugel. He was invited to resign, which he duly did.

But his dismissal did not end the scandal which had erupted, as the U.S. administration had hoped. On the contrary, it refuses to die down and, what is more, has now spread to W. Casey, the CIA chief himself. His financial dealings have proved so questionable that they have become the subject of a court investigation.

MULATOV COMMENTS ON BRZEZINSKI VISIT TO PRC

OW240657 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1230 GMT 23 Jul 81

[Text] U.S. newspapers and periodicals have published views expressed by the well-known American anticommunist thinker Brzezinski during and after his recent visit to China. The adviser for national security affairs to the former U.S. president visited China in a personal capacity this time, yet he was treated with great hospitality. He was received by Deng Xiaoping, the major architect of China's present pro-American foreign policy. During their conversations Vice Chairman Deng Xiaoping of the CCP Central Committee and Brzezinski, one of America's principal anticommunist experts, discovered they had an absolute identical understanding and appraisal of the world strategic situation. They both held that a new international situation is now taking shape, which in essence is the formation of an alliance of China, the United States, other NATO countries and Japan. According to the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, Brzezinski expressed the hope that the Chinese leaders would give up their view of the three worlds and adopt the new world strategy put forward by the United States. A political article on this issue by station observer Mulatov follows:

This American anticommunist thinker has his own thesis on the three worlds which is different from the Maoist thesis known to all. He puts the Soviet Union and all other socialist countries into one world, the United States and the other developed capitalist countries into another, and countries known as developing countries into a third world. This imperialist thesis might seem a little more logical than the Maoist thesis since it puts the socialist countries and the capitalist countries into different worlds.

The imperialists hold that the main flaw of the Maoist thesis adopted by the present Chinese leaders lies in its failure to include China in the world led by the United States. In other words, in the opinion of U.S. anticommunist elements, the Maoist thesis of the three worlds should be changed. The political basis for this argument is that China has already become a part of the alliance between the Western capitalist countries and Japan under U.S. leadership.

As you can see, the three worlds thesis, which is anti-Marxist and contrary to science, has now taken two forms--one Maoist and the other imperialist. In the opinion of the imperialist thinkers, China certainly should belong to the third of the world that includes the United States.

DROBKOV VIEWS BEIJING'S WEAPONS QUEST IN EUROPE

PM280813 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Jul 81 p 5

[V. Drobkov "International Notes": "In Search of Arms"]

[Text] For about 2 weeks, Yang Dezhi, chief of the Chinese Army General Staff, has been touring Western Europe. His first visit was to Brussels, the North Atlantic bloc's "capital."

What drew the Chinese military chief there? Not, apparently, a burning desire to acquaint himself with the displays of the Brussels military museum although a visit to it was included in the official program together with a familiarization with the Belgian air, naval and ground forces and military plants. His visit, informed Western European circles noted, was founded upon Beijing's desire to gain unrestricted access to the West's arsenals and to establish firm ties and cooperation with the imperialist states' armies.

China is turning to the West increasingly actively for assistance in its modernization efforts, the Brussels newspaper LE SOIR noted in connection with Yang Dezhi's visit. It is well known what great attention Beijing is paying to the modernization of its war machine, that same war machine which has already been used for direct aggression against China's neighbors and which is now being used for border provocation and blackmail.

In that context, LE SOIR pointed out that having secured U.S. promises to begin the supply of offensive weapons, "China is simultaneously showing interest in various types of military equipment produced in Western Europe." Chinese military delegations' numerous trips to West European capitals may serve as evidence of such "interest." As AFP recalls, high ranking members of the Beijing military have recently visited many countries with one and the same mission--they are studying the weapons and hardware market.

In Britain, AFP attests, Beijing has been finding out the price of 70-100 VTOL Harrier jets. There, too, it has been holding talks on the purchase of the Tornado variable geometry aircraft which is produced for NATO's armies, and of guided missiles and other arms. In France the Chinese emissaries are holding talks on buying the French Mirage-2000 and Mirage-3000 jets and also new batches of Milan and HOT antitank missiles and Crotales surface-to-air missiles. Quite a few Western European military delegations have also made inspection tours in the PRC to familiarize themselves on the spot with their potential customers' "needs."

One can easily understand the joyful expectations of the West European arms manufacturers, hoping to become suppliers to the "world's largest army." It is harder to understand the shortsightedness of certain West European politicians who are prepared, in the wake of the United States, to begin playing the marked "China card." Has Europe forgotten Beijing's celebrated prediction of the inevitability of a new world war in which "half of mankind" could die? Or is it hoping to be in that half which will remain unscathed?

Whatever West Europe's hopes, their Beijing visitors have specific plans. After the intensive "familiarization" with Belgium's Armed Forces, the Chinese chief of General Staff went to France, Britain, the FRG and Switzerland. And although West European circles note that in West Germany Yang Dezhi was only "passing through" and that he went to Switzerland almost as though on a "tourist excursion," the itinerary of the Chinese chief of General Staff's visit speaks volumes. He is travelling through the countries which are the largest producers of arms for the West's armies.

Leaving aside neutral Switzerland, Yang Dezhi's tour (the first such journey by a Chinese chief of General Staff to Western capitals since 1949, moreover) can only be compared with the inspection visits to Western Europe by U.S. Gen B. Rogers, supreme commander in chief of the NATO Allied Armed Forces, or by his predecessor in this post, A. Haig.

A. Haig himself, now U.S. secretary of state, visited Beijing not so long ago and assured the present Chinese leaders of the U.S. readiness to sell them the latest armaments. Was it not he who whispered to his weapon-hungry hosts the idea of "rummaging about in Europe": Would they not find something there for firing and bombing for the Chinese Army which is carrying out a "modernization"? After all, if Washington managed to involve the West Europeans in the arms trade with Beijing, Washington would not look so odious as the main supplier of arms and military hardware to a state making territorial claims against its neighbors and openly saber rattling.

As we can see, the interests of Washington and Beijing fully coincide here. Both of these capitals are interested in the success of the voyage by the General Staff's "tourist," in establishing arms deliveries from Western Europe to China and in "strengthening ties" between the Armed Forces of China and NATO's West European members.

DPRK'S ANTI-U.S. 'STRUGGLE' MONTH DISCUSSED

SK271254 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1130 GMT 26 Jul 81

[Text] The month of solidarity with the Korean people's struggle for the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea and the country's peaceful and democratic reunification ends on 27 July.

The month of solidarity is observed each year under the auspices of the WPC, which is composed of 140 public organizations.

In this connection, a Moscow radio reporter interviewed Comrade Kharkhardin, member of the WPC and deputy chairman of the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace. Comrade Kharkhardin mentioned the Soviet people's participation in the observation of the month of solidarity. He added: Mass gatherings were held at major enterprises in Moscow and in other urban areas. The schemes of the imperialist and reactionary forces and their military buildup and oppressive rule in South Korea were denounced. The U.S. administration, he said, is causing tension in the Far East. Ridiculing the Korean people's desire for reunification, Washington rejects all constructive proposals for reunification. The continued U.S. military presence in South Korea and Washington's interference in Korea's internal affairs bolster the Chon Tu-hwan fascist military regime. During the month of solidarity, the Soviet public bitterly condemned the bloody terror and repression waged by the Chon Tu-hwan clique, which rebukes the South Korean people's struggle for freedom and democracy in league with their masters across the ocean. The U.S. military presence in Korea and U.S. military and economic aid to the dictatorial Seoul regime are the root cause of the grave situation on the Korean Peninsula. This threatens peace and the safety of all people in the region and throughout the world.

In concluding the interview, the deputy chairman of the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace said: During the month of solidarity with the Korean people, voices calling for an end to the U.S. imperialist war maneuvers in the Korean Peninsula rose in many languages. The Soviet people and all peace-loving and progressive circles in the world show constant support for the South Korean patriots' struggle against the puppet regime and for efforts to reunify Korea without interference by outside forces--peacefully and democratically.

CPSU DELEGATION RECEIVED BY DPRK'S YUN KI-POK

PM271457 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Jul 81 p 4

[Text] TASS--A delegation of CPSU party workers headed by V.K. Kiselev, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Light and Food Industry department, was in the DPRK 13 through 21 July in accordance with the plan for interparty ties between the CPSU and the Korean Workers Party [KWP].

The delegation familiarized itself with the experience of the KWP's work in leading the development of the fish industry.

The delegation was received by Yun Ki-pok, candidate member of the KWP Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the KWP Central Committee.

IZVESTIYA VIEWS NEW U.S. AMBASSADOR TO S. KOREA

PM271427 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Jul 81 Morning Edition p 4

[Unattributed report under the rubric "Notes to the Point" from B. Vasilyev "World Today" roundup: "New Ambassador, Old Policy"]

[Text] Washington's foreign policy department has decided to replace its ambassador to Seoul. As is known, William Gleysteen, who has occupied the post in recent years, has not been idle.

The U.S. press has described in detail his vigorous activity to strengthen the American expeditionary corps, which is in South Korea illegally, and the ambassador's unceasing efforts to provide comprehensive aid for the Seoul regime. The newspapers wrote unequivocally about Gleysteen's part in the recent events resulting in the change of the Seoul dictators and also in the bloody suppression of the people's rising in Kwangju....

The announcement of the replacement of the American ambassador to Seoul gave some observers some kind of hope that Washington was finally heeding the South Korean population's demands for an end to interference in their internal affairs and the renunciation of unconditional support for Chon Tu-hwan's dictatorial regime.

Alas, these hopes were quickly shattered. Speaking at hearings to confirm his candidacy in one of the U.S. Senate subcommittees, Richard Walker, the new ambassador to Seoul, frankly stated that "there can be no question of any weakening of the U.S. strategic commitment to South Korea."

What is there to say--the old ambassador, whose doings will long be remembered in this long-suffering country is being replaced by a "worthy" successor.

PRAVDA REPORTS KUZNETSOV RETURN FROM MONGOLIA

PM221026 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Jul 81 p 5

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 13 Jul TASS--The Soviet party and government delegation headed by V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, left Ulaanbaatar for Moscow today. The delegation has been on an official friendly visit to Mongolia at the invitation of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] Central Committee and the Mongolian Government. It also participated in the 60th anniversary celebrations of the Mongolian people's revolution.

The delegation consisted of A. Dvysheyev, chairman of the Kirgiz SSR Council of Ministers; USSR minister P.F. Lomako; V.I. Nikulin, first secretary of the Kalmytskiy Obkom; and A.I. Smirnov, USSR ambassador to Mongolia.

The delegation was seen off at Ulaanbaatar Airport by J. Batmonh, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Mongolian Council of Ministers, MPRP Central Committee Politburo members D. Maydar, T. Ragchaa and D. Gombojab and other officials.

The delegation was greeted at Moscow airport by B.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and CPSU Central Committee Secretary; S.N. Imashev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; and other officials. Among those greeting the delegation was Mongolian Ambassador to the USSR D. Gotob.

TSEDENBAL VIEWS 60 YEARS OF MONGOLIAN SOCIALISM

PM270827 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Jul 81 pp 4-5

[Article by Yumjaagiyn Tsendenbal, general secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] Central Committee and chairman of the Mongolian People's Great Hural Presidium, under the rubric "The Mongolian People's Revolution is 60 Years Old: Along the Path Signposted by Lenin"]

[Text] Ulaanbaatar--It has been 60 years since the day when People's Army units led by D. Sukhe-Bator, leader of the Mongolian Revolution, liberated Urga--now Ulaanbaatar--with the support of the Red Army.

The people's revolution in Mongolia took place under the direct influence of the Great October Socialist Revolution. In the many centuries of mankind's history there has been no other event equal to October 1917. The Great October Socialist Revolution changes the centuries-old order established by the exploiters.

Analyzing the epoch of imperialism, V.I. Lenin proved that precapitalist relations are not an insurmountable obstacle to the transition to socialism and that backward countries, given fraternal help from the victorious proletariat, can bypass capitalism in their development.

The Marxist-Leninist teaching on the noncapitalist path of development is embodied in our republic. The Mongolian people under the leadership of their militant vanguard--the People's Revolutionary Party--relying on their friendship and alliance with the USSR and its fraternal help and rich experience--won freedom, have effected radical socioeconomic transformations in the country and are now successfully building a new society.

The path to these radical transformations was long and difficult. In 1919-20 the extreme social oppression of the working people by secular and spiritual feudal lords was compounded by new disasters--Mongolia was occupied by foreign invaders: first by Chinese militarists and then by White Guard rabble driven out of Soviet Russia.

Under the leadership of the People's Revolutionary Party the Mongolian people rose up to struggle against the internal oppressors and foreign enslavers. Partisan detachments were created throughout the country and the People's Army was formed on their basis. All patriotic forces rose up in the struggle against counterrevolution. A provisional revolutionary government was formed in the north of Mongolia, in the first city liberated from the Chinese invaders--Altanbulag. It turned to the Soviet Government with a request for help in the struggle against the occupiers. At a critical moment in Mongolia's new history, Red Army units stood together with the young People's Army.

Great October saw the beginning of the formation of an essentially new, socialist type of interstate relations. In the years after the revolution the land of the soviets annulled all inequitable treaties and agreements forced on Mongolia by the Russian tsars, acknowledged our people's right to independence and sovereignty and established relations with Mongolia based on full equality and mutual respect.

The path of the Mongolian people's struggle and victories was illuminated by Marxism-Leninism. The advice which V.I. Lenin gave at a meeting with D. Sukhe, Bator and other members of a Mongolian delegation in November 1921 was of colossal significance. The Mongolian working people's national liberation struggle merged with Soviet Russia's struggle against the counterrevolutionary forces backed by international imperialism and became a component part of the world revolutionary movement.

The experience of the Mongolian revolution is clear proof that it is only in combination with the international workers movement and primarily with the socialist community countries that the national liberation movement can be victorious.

After the victory of the people's revolution in Mongolia a number of measures were taken aimed at strengthening its gains: The elimination of foreign capital's domination in the economy began, debts to foreign merchants were annulled, serfdom and the requisitions in kind were abolished and pastureland was nationalized. The constitution adopted in 1924 by the first People's Great Hural declared the country a people's republic, proclaimed the separation of church from state, handed over all power to the people and deprived the feudal lords of political rights and privileges. The Third MPRP Congress, which took place on the eve of the first People's Great Hural was of great significance.

By this time qualitative changes in the country's social life and the correlation of class forces had taken place. It was necessary to specify the revolution's tasks and prospects. The congress summed up the results of the first years of building the new life, gave a decisive rebuff to opportunist views of the Mongolian revolution's prospects and devised and confirmed the course of a noncapitalist path of development, declaring it the party's general line.

The Third MPRP Congress and the first People's Great Hural played an outstanding role in carrying out antifeudal political and socioeconomic transformations in the country and creating the preconditions for a gradual transition in the future to building the foundations of socialism. They resolutely confirmed the course of strengthening in every way possible the alliance and friendship with the USSR as the main guarantee of the homeland's freedom and independence.

At the fourth congress, which took place in 1925, the party worked out a specific program to implement its general course and set the task of eliminating the class of feudal lords, ensuring the country's economic independence, limiting and ousting the capitalist elements, creating state and cooperative sectors in the national economy, developing a new culture and liberating the working people from the spiritual oppression of the Lamaist church.

In fulfilling this program the country set about building a new economy. This key problem of the noncapitalist path of development turned out to be extremely complicated. In the period from 1924 to 1934 a state bank was founded, a national currency and a foreign trade monopoly were introduced and the first motor transportation and industrial enterprises appeared. With the USSR's assistance a major industrial combine, a power station, a wool-scouring plant and other installations were built. By the end of the thirties Mongolia's industry had become a self-maintaining sector of the national economy.

Regarding the Lamaist church, the party considered the specific nature and complexity of this problem and the population's mass religiousness. The MPRP pursued a course of stratifying the cult's followers according to class and isolating the elite from the lower and middle strata. This policy proved correct.

The antifeudal stage of the revolution was basically completed by 1940. The 10th MPRP Congress was of outstanding significance, marking the transition to the socialist stage of the revolution. It is necessary to emphasize that the elimination of feudal relationships, the creation of a new economy and culture and the formation of a working class took place in a situation of acute political struggle and also with direct aggression on the part of one of the shock forces of international imperialism--militarist Japan.

The Soviet Union, fulfilling its international duty with honor, helped to repulse the Japanese militarists' offensive. The Soviet-Mongolian forces' complete rout of the interventionists in the course of an undeclared 4-month war in 1939 in the region of the Halhaiyn Gol River was the downfall of the plans of international reaction which had indulged the aggressors and incited them against the new socialist world born of Great October. The crushing defeat of this crack grouping in the region of the Halhaiyn Gol River sobered the Japanese military considerably and served as a warning to those who nurtured plans of attacking our countries.

Having won a world-historic victory over Hitlerite Germany with its allies in the Great Patriotic War, in the course of which Mongolia rendered the Soviet people and their army what help it could, the USSR, loyal to its allied commitments, joined the war against militarist Japan.

Mongolian People's Army servicemen fought shoulder to shoulder with Soviet servicemen against the common enemy for the elimination of the last hotbed of aggression.

In the postwar years the rates of development of socialist industry increased sharply in the country. The mining, coal, food and light industries progressed particularly quickly. Enterprises were modernized. With the USSR's assistance the Trans-Mongolian Railroad was constructed and civil aviation created.

With the formation of the world socialist system Mongolia's cooperation with the fraternal countries developed and Mongolia became a member of CEMA. Mongolia's participation in socialist economic integration and in the realization of agreed programs and also aid from the USSR and the European socialist states, which increases from one 5-year plan to the next, allow the republic to resolve increasingly complex socioeconomic tasks.

It should be noted that the process of socialist transformations in Mongolia has and continues to have its own specific characteristics. Thus, the cooperativization of agriculture took place here before the country's industrialization was implemented on a wide scale. Without the active support of the Soviet Union and other fraternal states it would have been impossible to do this. We also relied on our friends' help in opening up the virgin lands.

Important changes are taking place in the development of culture. Prior to the revolution in Mongolia there was only one school. And now a wide network of schools providing general education, vocational and technical schools and technical colleges has been created in our country and seven higher educational establishments are functioning.

Prior to the revolution in Mongolia there was not a single medical establishment and epidemics raged. Thanks to the concern of the party and state and the help of Soviet specialists a modern system of health care was created, a free medical service for the population was introduced, a sufficient number of medical establishments were opened and a large detachment of medical workers was trained. Mongolia is practically equal with the other fraternal countries in terms of the availability of medical help and has left behind not only adjacent Asian states but also some developed capitalist countries.

In the years of people's power literature and art have really blossomed in the republic. They are developing on the principles of socialist realism and proletarian internationalism and are being enriched with new forms and genres. The press and publishing, television and radio broadcasting and cultural-enlightenment work are widely developed in our country.

Society's social structure has changed radically. There are now two friendly classes in our society--the working class and the cooperative peasantry [aratsvo] and also the people's intelligentsia. The working class has gradually been transformed into the country's leading force. In the last 20 years its ranks have doubled. The measures adopted by party and state to supplement the ranks of the working class in an organized manner are of great significance. In the last 15 years vocational and technical schools have trained 91,000 skilled workers. Half the workers in industry and construction are under 30.

In the 20 years since the cooperativization of individual farms was completed, the face of the Mongolian countryside has changed fundamentally and major improvements in the material situation, culture, daily life and consciousness of rural working people have taken place.

In the last 10 years 53,000 young men and women who have finished incomplete secondary school and secondary school have joined their ranks. A significant stratum of qualified machine operators has been formed in the countryside.

Perceptible results in the development of the country's national economy were achieved in the Sixth 5-Year Plan (1976-80). In this period 15 billion tugriks was allocated for the development of the national economy and culture. The aggregate social product increased by 35 percent and national income by almost 31 percent. Dozens of state farms were created and 279,000 hectares of virgin lands were opened up. The material and technical base of agriculture strengthened appreciably.

The volume of industrial production increased 50 percent and the fixed production capital by 120 percent in the 5 years. The mining industry developed at preferential rates, the electricity generation base of construction organizations and the manufacturing sectors of industry strengthened. In the 5-year period Mongolia took yet another large step along the path of creating the material and technical base of socialism and further increasing the working people's well being.

The Mongolian people are infinitely proud that a representative of Mongolia has also worked shoulder to shoulder with Soviet cosmonauts in the expanses of the universe. The joint space flight by V. Dzhanibekov and J. Gurragcha was a major contribution to the further consolidation of unbreakable Mongolian-Soviet friendship and fruitful cooperation of the socialist countries within the framework of the Intercosmos program.

Great targets in the national economy's development were outlined by the 18th party congress. The Seventh 5-Year Plan will become a new and important stage in implementing the MPRP's program tasks to strengthen socialism's material and technical base, improve social relations, intensify work on the working people's communist education and assert a socialist way of life. High growth rates for the economy have been outlined.

The Mongolian working people have embarked with enthusiasm on the implementation of the party's plans and are winning new victories. On the eve of the 60th anniversary of the people's revolution a nonferrous metal giant, the Mongolian-Soviet Erdenet mining and enriching combine was put fully into commission. Other enterprises built in recent years and provided with the latest equipment are working successfully.

As Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, has noted, the most profound trust characterizing the relations between our two countries and peoples is a direct result of our parties' internationalist policy and our mutual comradely attention to each other's concerns and interests.

The MPRP and the Mongolian Government will continue, as was emphasized at the 18th MPRP Congress, to consistently pursue a principled course of steadily strengthening and deepening relations of friendship and comprehensive cooperation with the CPSU and the Soviet people. Alliance and fraternity with the USSR and the other socialist community countries constitute a reliable guarantee of our progressive development along the path of completing the building of socialism.

Our party and the Mongolian working people reacted to the fraternal CPSU's 26th congress as an outstanding contemporary event. The Soviet communists' forum outlined majestic new prospects for the further building of a communist society in the Soviet Union and gave a powerful impetus to the development of the world revolutionary process as a whole. The CPSU Central Committee report to the congress delivered by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev is a convincing example of a deeply scientific and creative approach to the solution of the pressing problems of the present day and a valuable contribution to the theory and practice of scientific communism.

Our party has firmly and consistently advocated and continues to advocate the consolidation of the socialist community countries' international positions and unity of actions, peace and people's security and the relaxation of tension. This course fully corresponds to Mongolia's fundamental interests and enjoys the unanimous support of the entire Mongolian people.

At the end of the seventies and the beginning of the eighties the situation in the world changed noticeably for the worse through the fault of imperialist and other reactionary circles, primarily the United States. The imperialists are pursuing an extremely dangerous adventurist course in the international arena. They are frenziedly arming themselves, striving to deploy new medium-range nuclear missiles in West Europe, creating interventionist forces for the struggle against the liberation movement and waging an undeclared war against Vietnam, Kampuchea and revolutionary Afghanistan.

The Chinese leadership is now operating in the same ranks as the forces of imperialist reaction. Economic and political pressure on other countries, crude interference in their internal affairs, military threats and interventions against neighbours, the encouragement of neocolonialism, support for fascist and racist regimes--such are the essential features of Beijing's present foreign policy.

The present-day Chinese leaders' course in relation to the sovereign independent MPR is openly expansionist. Their foreign policy is pervaded with deep hatred of the Mongolian people, their free and independent development and their main and most sacred gain--eternal unbreakable friendship with the Soviet Union.

The anti-Soviet, antisocialist and extremely reactionary policy of the present Chinese rulers confirms the utter unsoundness of Maoism, earns the resolute condemnation of peace-loving, progressive forces and meets with the opposition of the Chinese people themselves. As was indicated at the 18th MPRP Congress, we will resolutely unmask the antinational, antisocialist course of China's ruling circles and wage a relentless struggle against their great power, hegemonist and expansionist actions, which pose a growing threat to peace.

Our party and all the Mongolian people have been and will continue to be wholeheartedly loyal to the all-conquering ideas of Marxism-Leninism and the principles of socialist internationalism and have pursued and will consistently pursue a line of cohesion and rapprochement with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries and of close collaboration with the fraternal parties.

The Mongolian people are fully determined to progress further along the path marked out by V.I. Lenin, the great leader of the entire world's working people, and paved by Great October.

INDIA, USSR TEST NEW COMMUNICATIONS LINK

LD271006 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2315 GMT 26 Jul 81

[Text] Delhi, 26 Jul (TASS)--Work on the construction of direct multichannel troposphere communications between India and the Soviet Union has entered its final stage. UNI reports that installation of the basic equipment has been completed and testing of the communications systems has begun at the Indian receiving and transmitting station of (Chari-i-Sherf), constructed in the Srinagar area (Ammu and Kashmir State) with the assistance of Soviet specialists. Telegraph, telephone and telex links now operate between India and the Soviet Union. Recently Delhi and Moscow were also linked by a direct satellite communications line. However, the constantly growing flow of information has called for the creation of a new simple and reliable means of communication between the two countries.

In 1977 an agreement on the creation of a troposphere link was signed between the two countries. It provides for the installation of Soviet radio equipment at ground stations in the two countries, and the training of Indian specialists with the help of Soviet engineers and technicians. The antennas of the future stations were made at enterprises of the Indian state corporation Electronics Corporation of India.

The peaks of the Hindu-Kush mountain system will be used as natural relay points for the new line. The 12-channel communications station in Kashmir will begin to send radio waves which, reflected from the troposphere and mountain peaks, will be received by stations in Dushanbe and Tashkent and be relayed on coaxial cables and microwave radiorelay lines. The troposphere line will ensure reliable communications between India and not only the USSR but also other European countries. In the future it is intended to increase the number of channels from 12 to 24 and to build a number of new ground stations. The opening of the troposphere communications line during the forthcoming month of Indian-Soviet friendship, devoted to the 10th anniversary of the treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation between India and the Soviet Union, is a new indication of the mutually advantageous collaboration between the two countries.

IZVESTIYA ON ANTI-AFGHAN 'PSYCHOLOGICAL WAR'

PM280845 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Jul 81 Morning Edition p 5

[Maj Gen V. Tatarnikov article: "'Psychological Warfare' Against Afghanistan"]

[Text] Counterrevolution's plans to seize power in Afghanistan by force of arms through external intervention have failed. The policy of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] and the Afghan Government, which is in keeping with national interests, ensures the consolidation of people's power. In the country the unity of patriotic forces is strengthening, the population's support for the PDPA and DRA Government is growing and the Afghan National Fatherland Front has been set up to support progressive transformations in the country and unite representatives of different social strata, tribes and ethnic groups and political and public organizations. The truth of the April revolution is making an increasing impact. The successes of the antifeudal transformations in Afghanistan are yet another blow to the plans of imperialism and international reaction.

This turn of events does not suit the enemies of the Afghan revolution. The positive changes in Afghanistan are upsetting the plans of foreign reaction, especially in Washington, Beijing and Islamabad. The latter are pooling their efforts in an aggressive undeclared war against the DRA. Their subversive activity has recently increased dramatically--since the U.S. President's provocative statement in March that he was "ready to give U.S. weapons to the insurgents." This was immediately followed by increased activity on the part of the Beijing hegemonists, as if under instructions. A series of senior Beijing representatives has been to Pakistan (to Peshawar, Parachinar, Mansehra and other areas), met with the leaders of Afghan counterrevolution and examined the situation on the Afghan-Pakistani border. U.S. and Chinese statesmen are discussing and coordinating plans for stepping up the struggle against people's Afghanistan.

It has been learned that this American-Chinese "coordination" produced a form of interference in Afghan affairs--"psychological warfare," the purpose of which is to conduct anti-soviet and anti-Afghan propaganda. And organized, purposeful "psychological warfare" has actually begun. By grossly distorting the truth about the goals and achievements of the April revolution and about Soviet international assistance, fabricating brazen lies about the situation in the country and about the Afghan leadership's policy and thereby deliberately misleading public opinion concerning the Afghan events, propaganda services in the United States, other Western countries and China are attempting to justify and validate armed interference in the internal affairs of a sovereign state. Using misinformation, lies and slanders, they are kindling national and religious passions and are endeavoring to exacerbate the situation in the country. The "psychological war" against Afghanistan is being waged by various means. A massive anti-Afghan propaganda campaign has been launched in the press and on television in the United States. The official authorities in Washington are encouraging the activity of various anti-Afghan groupings on their territory which openly hold assemblages and print publications and whose leaders give interviews and organize press conferences and rallies. A so-called "solidarity committee" has been set up in the United States to coordinate the activity of Afghan counterrevolutionaries in different countries and to give military aid to the rebels. The CIA has drawn up "recommendations" on exploiting religious currents and groups. U.S. special services and agencies in Pakistan are using these "recommendations" in work with Pashtun and Baluchi tribes to incite them to act against the DRA Government.

In certain West European countries a group of enemies of the DRA and anti-Soviets put forward an "initiative" on carrying out an unprecedented act of radio sabotage against the DRA. They plan very soon to set up an illegal radio station, "radio free Kabul," on Afghan territory. This "initiative" was instantly picked up by reactionaries of all types. The plan is to deliver to the rebels, via Pakistan, small mobile radio stations which can be used for anti-Afghan, anti-Soviet broadcasts from moving vehicles on DRA territory. The intention is to supply the rebels with propaganda material. Cassettes recorded in Pashto and Dari will be made in Pakistan and in other countries as well. The purpose of the subversive broadcasting activity is to ideologically influence the Afghan population, to consolidate Afghan counterrevolution and distort Soviet policy on aiding the Afghan people. Funds are already being collected for the organization of the radio sabotage by the so-called "human rights committee" operating in the United States, France and Italy, which has links with government circles.

Afghan counterrevolution is actively backed by China. Chinese interference in DRA internal affairs consists primarily in the training, equipping and dispatch to Afghan territory of armed bandit formations and the provision of firearms, ammunition, mortars, mines and explosives for the rebels. During the June talks between PRC State Council Premier Zhao Ziyang and Pakistani President Ziaul Haq the Beijing figure said he was prepared to increase arms supplies for the rebels.

At the same time China is waging a widespread slander campaign against the DRA. Pro-Maoist organizations and groups operating in Afghan territory are receiving instructions, money and propaganda literature via Beijing. In conversations with diplomats from other countries, staff at the Chinese Embassy in Kabul say that China has given and will continue to give financial and military aid to Afghan counterrevolution. To discredit the PDPA and counteract Afghan foreign policy the Chinese are using various international and Muslim organizations and the nonaligned movement. Active hostile radio propaganda against Afghanistan is being conducted by Saudi Arabia, Egypt and several other countries in the Near and Middle East.

Everyone knows that the purpose of the "psychological war" against revolutionary Afghanistan, organized by the United States and China, along with the continuing armed aggression, is not to bring about a political solution of the Afghan situation but to exacerbate the situation in the country and in the whole region.

Reactionaries and anti-Soviets of all types are constantly endeavoring to keep active on the so-called "Afghan problem" in an attempt to show that they are "fighting" for the Afghan people's well-being, although they totally ignore the Afghan people's true interests and their desire to work quietly for the good of their homeland. They need Afghanistan as an anti-Soviet bridgehead and NATO strategic base on the Soviet Union's southern borders.

The verbiage churned out by Washington, London, Beijing and Islamabad about wanting to resolve the "Afghan crisis" is completely hypocritical. In fact they are rabid opponents of the political settlement program proposed by the DRA on 14 May 1980. They are against Afghan-Pakistani and Afghan-Iranian talks to formulate specific agreements on preventing armed and other hostile activity between these countries. Their "initiative" on convening an international conference on Afghanistan without the participation of representatives of the DRA's legitimate government can only be seen as overt interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs.

The Soviet Union, advocating normalization of the Afghan situation, has repeatedly stated its readiness to participate in a political settlement of the problem both separately and in conjunction with questions relating to the security of the Persian Gulf. However, the Western countries and China are playing a double game: They talk as if they are "benefactors" of the Afghan people but are in fact ruining any positive proposals and shifts in the direction of a political settlement.

But history cannot be turned back. The "psychological war" against Afghanistan will also fail. The Afghan people are fully resolved to bring about the total victory of the April revolution. They advocate a political settlement which would end the undeclared war and give them reliable noninterference guarantees. "It is time those who are encroaching on the DRA realized," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said, "that their adventurist plans are bound to fail. The revolutionary process in Afghanistan is irreversible. The Afghan people and their government have the support and solidarity of the Soviet Union and the other socialist states and progressive forces all over the world."

BREZHNEV, NEPALESE KING EXCHANGE TELEGRAMS

PM270706 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Jul 81 p 2

[Text] TASS--Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and King Bir Bikram Shah Dev of Nepal have exchanged congratulatory telegrams on the 25th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the USSR and Nepal. The telegrams express confidence that the friendly relations which exist between the USSR and Nepal will continue to develop in the interests of the two countries' peoples and of strengthening peace and stability in Asia.

NEPAL-USSR TIES DISCUSSED AT MOSCOW CONFERENCE

PM270707 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Jul 81 Morning Edition p 5

[Text] TASS--Questions of the development of multifaceted ties in the spheres of the economy and trade and the expansion of social relations between the USSR and Nepal were examined at a scientific and practical conference devoted to the 25th anniversary of the establishment of Soviet-Nepalese diplomatic relations. It was held in Moscow 20 July. B.P. Thapalia, Nepalese charge d'affaires ad interim in the USSR, took part in the conference, which was organized by the USSR Academy of Sciences Oriental Studies Institute. He noted the coincidence of the Soviet Union's and Nepal's positions on many international problems and gave a high assessment of the assistance granted to his country by the USSR in various spheres.

VIETNAM PARTY DELEGATION VISITS USSR 21-24 JULY

PM280941 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Jul 81 p 5

[TASS report: "Exchange of Experience"]

[Text] In accordance with the plan for interparty ties between the CPSU and the Vietnam Communist Party [VCP] a delegation of VCP party workers headed by Nguyen Thanh Le, member of the VCP Central Committee and chief of the VCP Central Committee Foreign Relations Section, was in the Soviet Union 21-24 July.

Our Vietnamese comrades had meetings and conversations at CPSU Central Committee departments and at a number of departments and organizations, where they familiarized themselves with the CPSU's experience of fulfilling the 26th party congress decisions.

K.V. Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, received the delegation and had with it a warm and friendly conversation.

YERSHOV ON INTERNAL, EXTERNAL THREAT TO LAOS

PM270703 Moscow TRUD in Russian 8 Jul 81 p 3

[Special correspondent Yu. Yershov dispatch under the rubric "Laos Reportage": "Masters of Their Own Destiny"]

[Excerpts] Vientiane-Moscow--A picture of the Russian soldier Ivan Shadrin, the man with the gun from the play of the same name by N. Pogodin, appeared involuntarily before me when encountering armed servicemen and combatants on the streets of Vientiane and other Lao cities. Such an association seemed quite natural to me. Just as in those distant post-October revolution years the Russian proletariat, with weapons in hand, defended their gains, so decades later, the people of long-suffering Laos are compelled to defend the power and freedom acquired at a high price. History's laws are immutable: All revolutions must know how to defend themselves from both internal and external enemies. From this point began my conversation with Comrade Sali Vongkhamkao, secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] Central Committee, deputy prime minister and chief of the National Planning Committee.

"Vladimir Ilich Lenin said," Comrade Sali noted, "that it is easier to seize power than to keep it." The defense of revolutionary power needs the dictatorship of the victorious proletariat now established in the country. And while the internal enemy gives us no particular peace, the external enemy is becoming impudent and is alarming the population. With the clear connivance of the Thai authorities and the spiritual and material blessing of U.S. imperialism and the Chinese hegemonists, the remnants entrenched in Thailand--the Pol Pot followers, supporters of the South Vietnamese puppet Thieu and Lao reactionaries--are making bandit attacks on our southern territories, looting and burning houses and crops. Constant acts of provocation are also being organized on the northern borders on Beijing's orders.

The Laotians still recall the outrageous spring raid on their country by a detachment of mercenaries trained by the Pentagon for subversive, provocative actions.

It is well known here that in the south China Province of Yunnan a network of bases has been established for training saboteurs who are being illegally sent into Laos with the aim of destabilizing the country's internal situation, sowing mistrust of the government among the national minorities and undermining the Laotians' efforts at building a new life. Against a backdrop of such hostile actions the revolution's defenders do not want to nor can they put down their arms. Remember N. Pogodin's words: "You cannot put down your rifle!"

"An effective means of combating counterrevolution," Comrade Sali continued, "apart from armed rebuff, is by strengthening our economy which we inherited from the feudal-monarchical system in a very deplorable state. We successfully fulfilled the 1978-80 3-year plan and have now energetically begun to implement the tasks of the Lao People's Democratic Republic's First 5-Year Plan. By the way, our Soviet colleagues gave us great assistance in formulating this 5-year plan of economic and social development. We rate very highly the real and very perceptible aid of the fraternal socialist countries and, of course, primarily of the Soviet Union."

"It is hard to put into words," S. Vongkhamkao remarks, "the gratitude toward the Soviet friends who are helping us to restore and build such important construction projects as Highway 9 and the oil pipeline which connects our country with Vietnam's seaports."

The significance of these arteries is actually very great for the Lao economy, since the lion's share of its imports have hitherto been entering the country via Thailand whose authorities delay freight from time to time without justification. I was told this on the ferry crossing at (Kha Naleng) near Vientiane which links the Lao and Thai banks of the Mekong and via which the main bulk of imported goods is supplied to the Lao People's Democratic Republic. When it enters the system of communications with Vietnam's Pacific coast, Laos will cease to be dependent on its Western neighbor's whims.

"In the First 5-Year Plan which has now begun," the LPRP Central Committee secretary concludes our talk, "we are also faced with great political explanatory work. Under the present conditions of the new economic policy, when many private and state enterprises are functioning in the country, it is particularly important that the working people's masses are fully aware that they are the republic's true masters and that its destiny depends on them."

HUNGARY'S KADAR MEETS BREZHNEV IN CRIMEA, DEPARTS

LD271646 Moscow TASS in English 1608 GMT 27 Jul 81

[Text] Moscow, 27 Jul, TASS--General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev had a meeting with First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Janos Kadar in the Crimea today. Having exchanged information about the domestic development of the two countries, they paid considerable attention to bilateral Soviet-Hungarian relations.

Close cooperation in the political sphere has long been established between the CPSU and the HSWP. Ties in the sphere of ideology are expanding. Both parties always attach to them great importance. Today, they are doubly necessary to give an effective rebuff to the hostile campaigns of anti-communists and to popularize the ideals and achievements of the socialist states.

Soviet-Hungarian cooperation in the economic field is developing on a large scale. Stable cooperation was established in motor-car construction and other industries. Joint aluminium production is expanding on the basis of Hungarian raw materials and Soviet power engineering. Considerable possibilities for the growth of the exchange of goods and services are opened in connection with the planned modernisation and reconstruction of Soviet enterprises in food and light industries, trade and consumer services.

International issues were discussed at the meeting. Leonid Brezhnev and Janos Kadar unanimously believe that the central task in international politics is to overcome the present build-up of tension. Advanced in the foreground is the problem of stopping and curbing the arms race. Unfortunately, the United States blocks the talks on this problem in the most important directions. The U.S. administration continues to gamble on the growth of its military potential. It encourages the U.S. NATO allies to act similarly. All this policy poses a serious threat to peace and international security.

A considerable amount of constructive ideas have been accumulated at talks already held on disarmament questions. This relates to the Disarmament Committee, to the Vienna negotiations and, undoubtedly, to the SALT II talks. It is important to advance further, without losing anything valuable, to come to practical accords which would reduce the level of military confrontation of the sides.

Recent international developments again raise the acute question of eliminating the existing seats of military conflicts, of settling or, still better, preventing crisis situations. This is also evidenced by a serious aggravation of the situation in the Middle East, especially in Lebanon. It is high time that the Israel aggressor was brought to account and made to reckon with the generally recognized norms of international law and demands of the U.N. Charter.

Leonid Brezhnev and Janos Kadar believe that the attainment of a just comprehensive settlement in the Middle East through the collective effort of all interested sides is an urgent matter. This meets not only the interests of all the states and peoples in the region but also the interests of international peace.

Leonid Brezhnev and Janos Kadar expressed the conviction, which is, undoubtedly, shared by all who are concerned over the destinies of peace, that any complicated international questions can and should be settled through negotiations.

The bold and far-reaching initiatives advanced by the 26th CPSU Congress serve precisely this aim.

The meeting was held in an atmosphere of friendship and cordiality and was marked by complete mutual understanding. Member of the Political Bureau, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Konstantin Chernenko and assistant to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Anatolii Blatov took part in the meeting.

Leaves for Home

LD280852 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0830 GMT 28 Jul 81

[Text] Moscow, 28 Jul (TASS)--Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, who visited the Soviet Union at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee for a brief rest, today left the Crimea for home.

USTINOV GREETES JARUZELSKI ON POLISH JUBILEE

PM28009 Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 22 Jul 81 p 1

[Greetings message from Marshal D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister, to W. Jaruzelski, chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers and Polish minister of national defense, on the Polish national holiday]

[Text] Warsaw--To Army Gen Comrade W. Jaruzelski, chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers and Polish minister of national defense

Esteemed comrade minister!

On behalf of the USSR Armed Forces and on my own account I heartily congratulate you and the personnel of the Polish Army on the national holiday--the 37th anniversary of Poland's rebirth.

Soviet-Polish brotherhood in arms was born in the years of World War II and has strengthened in the period of building socialism in the postwar years. The recent exacerbation of the international situation sets the task of further rallying the Warsaw Pact member-states and the whole socialist community.

Polish servicemen are greeting their national holiday in a complex political situation, when hostile forces in the country and abroad are waging open attacks on socialism in Poland and are provoking complications in Poland's relations with its allies. Soviet servicemen express confidence that Polish working people and Polish Army servicemen will duly rebuff the counterrevolutionary forces and ensure the reliable defense of socialist gains in their country.

May the unity and cohesion between the peoples and armies of the Soviet Union and Poland strengthen and develop.

With communist greetings,

[Signed,] Marshal of the Soviet Union D. Ustinov, USSR defense minister

KANIA, GRISHIN SPEAK TO DELEGATIONS AFTER CONGRESS

PM271405 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Jul 81 p 4

[Text] Warsaw, 21 Jul, TASS--The newly elected PZPR Central Committee has met here with the delegations of the fraternal communist and workers' parties which participated in the work of the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress.

Addressing those present, Stanislaw Kania the first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, said: We meet with the delegations of the USSR and of other fraternal parties and, taking advantage of their presence, we reaffirm the internationalist ties binding our party with the whole of the world's communist and workers' movement, with that part of the world which constitutes the force of real socialism! At the ninth congress we adopted a program of action. I am confident that it will be translated into concrete accomplishments, that the positions of the party will grow stronger in the working class and in the whole of society, that the forces of socialism will grow and that Poland will be consolidated--as an inviolable and strong link of socialism, enjoying authority in the world.

Stanislaw Kania thanked the foreign delegations for their presence at the congress, and conveyed the best of wishes to the fraternal parties and their general secretaries as well as to the people the delegations represent.

Viktor Grishin, a member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and the first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom, who headed the CPSU delegation, spoke next. On behalf of the delegations of the communist and workers' parties present at the congress he thanked the PZPR Central Committee for the invitation to attend the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress and for the hospitality rendered.

During these days, he went on to say, we all have followed with keen interest the deliberations of the congress. The congress participants were faced with important tasks. Life and practice will show to what extent it proved possible to resolve them. As it seems to us, your friends and allies, the congress that has ended will lay the groundwork for vast practical activity here, in the center, and in the field. We are hopeful that the new membership of the PZPR Central Committee elected by the congress will struggle consistently to overcome the prolonged political and economic crisis, to strengthen the PZPR on the foundations of Marxism-Leninism and to consolidate the socialist system in the Polish People's Republic.

At the 26th Congress, Leonid Brezhnev, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and the chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, said: The history of world socialism has seen all kinds of tests. It has lived through complex and crisis moments, but the communists have always courageously met the attacks of the enemy and won. This has been so, and this will remain so.

The presence at the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress of the delegations of the communist and workers' parties of the countries of socialism is fresh proof of the vitality of those ties that bind us together. For 37 years, we have been marching in a single rank. We are confident that this will continue to be so, since this meets the interests of our peoples, the interests of our common communist cause.

On behalf of the foreign delegations, Viktor Grishin congratulated the comrades elected to the PZPR Central Committee, to the leadership of the party headed by Stanislaw Kania, and wished them successes in the work of consolidating the positions of socialism on Polish soil.

The head of the CPSU delegation wished the communists, the working class, the peasants, the intelligentsia and the entire fraternal Polish people success in rapidly overcoming the difficulties and assuring the further all-round progress of their socialist country.

DRUZENKO SEES RESURGENCE OF TENSION IN POLAND

PM271435 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Jul 81 Morning Edition p 5

[Report by correspondent A. Druzenko: "It Happened in Chelm"]

[Text] Warsaw--Not far from the Polish border settlement of Dorohusk, which lies on the bank of the Bug, you can see a large stone obelisk. The inscription tells of a historic event which marked a turning point in the destiny of the Polish people: It was there, in the summer of 1944, that the liberation forces crossed the Bug, thus freeing from the fascist yoke the first few inches of Polish territory.

Wladyslaw Krzysztowiak, who participated in the historic crossing, told me that the local inhabitants greeted the liberators--Soviet and Polish troops--with flowers and tears.

There were improvised rallies and endless words of gratitude for the salvation from the fascist yoke and questions about what lay ahead, what life would be like after the war. Krzysztowiak remembered a gray-haired peasant with eyes red from lack of sleep who asked: "What will Poland be like?"

And Krzysztowiak replied without choosing his words, straight from the heart:

"Old man, there will be work for all and land for the peasants. It'll be a new Poland."

The day after this event, 22 July 1944, a big rally was held in Chelm, the first Polish city liberated from the Hitlerites and the manifesto of the Polish Committee of National Liberation was published. There is a famous photograph which appears symbolic today. An elderly working man is reading the manifesto painstakingly, intensely, as if savoring every word. The document, which contained a broad program of social reforms and declared a course toward friendship with the Soviet Union, answered the question: "What will Poland be like?"

It is now 37 years since that distant time. These years have clearly demonstrated how much socialism has given to Poland and the Polish people. A peaceful life in conditions of independence and sovereignty, the chance to develop on age-old Polish land within borders reliably guarded by the combined might of the Warsaw Pact states, the raising of the country from the ruins and the creation of a mighty economic potential, the development of science and culture and prestige in the international arena--all this socialism gave to Poland. The Polish people's socialist gains--despite all the mistakes that have been made--are indisputable and any attempts by ideological saboteurs in the West and their accomplices in Poland itself to ignore them and to try to discredit the tremendous achievements and humane essence of real socialism by exploiting the difficult situation in Poland are bound to fail.

The grim war years and the battles against the common foe--Hitlerite fascism--saw the establishment of traditions of Soviet-Polish brotherhood-in-arms and, subsequently, of cooperation in restoring the ruined cities and villages. The traditions are very much alive today. They are lovingly cherished by thousands and thousands of Poles, above all by communists and activists from the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society.

The cooperation between our countries is based on the principles of full equality and mutual benefit. It is difficult to imagine many leading sectors of the Polish economy operating normally without regular and steady Soviet supplies of oil, gas, iron ore, pulp and cotton.

It would be hard to find in Poland a major machine building enterprise which does not use Soviet machine tools and forging and pressing equipment. And Polish supplies of sulfur, ships and ship equipment, construction and road-building machinery and the full range of equipment for the production of sulfuric acid and chipboard are very important for the development of our economy.

At a difficult time of crisis for Poland the Soviet Union is giving it considerable assistance and is maintaining a constant supply of vitally important raw materials and goods at prices which are considerably lower than world prices, while granting considerable extra financial aid to satisfy essential requirements. This is socialist internationalism in action. We advocate the further development of our mutually advantageous cooperation, which requires, of course, the precise fulfillment of mutual obligations, including ones based on cooperation.

The present period of Poland's modern history is a complex one. After a few weeks of relative calm, tension is again building up in the country. The threat of new strikes announced for the next few days by Solidarity extremists is a further confirmation that they are not bothered about the working people's vital interests, that they are continuing to pursue a line toward disorganizing social and economic life. This raises the acute question of protecting socialist gains and resolutely opposing the forces which would like to undermine the existing system in People's Poland. An immense effort will be needed to defend socialism in Poland and surmount the political and economic crisis. "People's power, the power of the socialist state, must not be given up and it will not be given up. There should be no illusions on this score, no playing with fire," W. Jaruzelski, chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, said at the Extraordinary Ninth PZPR Congress.

In recent months I have had many meetings with workers and communists in labor collectives. From the conversations it became clear that many people in Poland are aware of the danger threatening the socialist gains. At the same time, one heard expressed over and over again the belief that no one can divert the Polish people from their chosen socialist path.

"We confirm," S. Kania, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, said in his closing remarks at the congress, "our active presence throughout the socialist community, in economic, scientific and cultural cooperation with the CEMA countries. We will remain an unbreakable link of the Warsaw Pact and of its political and defense efforts."

GAVRILOV REVIEWS POLISH-SOVIET TIES, PZPR CONGRESS

PM280902 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 22 Jul 81 p 3

[Lt Col Yu. Gavrilov "Commentator's Diary": "Only Correct Course"]

[Text] In the life of every country there are dates which are rightly called historic. For the working people of socialist Poland 22 July is such a date: It is celebrated annually as the country's national holiday--Rebirth Day.

.... July 1944. The Soviet Army and the Polish People's Army units fighting shoulder to shoulder with it liberated the first Polish city, Chelm, from the Hitlerties. Here, on 22 July, the Polish Committee for National Liberation, an organ of the new democratic power, published the manifesto for the Polish people. This document expounded a program of struggle for the final liberation of Poland from the fascist yoke.

The manifesto marked a complete and irreversible break between the people and the forces of bourgeois-landowner reaction and the transfer of power in the country into the hands of the working people. Alliance and friendship with the Soviet Union were proclaimed as an indestructible principle.

Poland's deliverance from the darkness of fascist enslavement, its rescue from national catastrophe and its genuine rebirth were achieved at no easy price. Six million Poles died at the hands of the Hitlerites, 38 percent of the national wealth of the country was destroyed, about 70 percent of industrial enterprises were destroyed or looted, and transportation, communications and agriculture were destroyed. Many of the best sons of the Polish people fell in the battles for the liberation of Poland, battles which cemented the indestructible Soviet-Polish brotherhood in arms. The great feat of the Soviet liberation army will always remain in the memory. Over 600,000 Soviet servicemen gave their lives for the sake of independence and a better future for the Polish people.

During the difficult years the Soviet Union extended the hand of fraternal help to Poland, which played an important role in the creation of the foundation of the country's socialist economy. The Soviet-Polish treaty of friendship, mutual aid and postwar cooperation signed in April 1945 and the new treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual aid concluded 20 years afterwards, have become the guarantee of the independence of the Polish state and a firm foundation for the further strengthening and development of mutually advantageous fraternal relations between the two countries. A fact of tremendous significance was that the Polish people received the opportunity to live freely and build socialism on their primordial lands within borders reliably guaranteed by the united might of the community of Warsaw Pact member-states, of which the Polish People's Republic is an inseparable part. All this, like the development of equal cooperation with the fraternal countries within the framework of CEMA enabled Poland to achieve considerable successes in the country's revolutionary transformation.

The building of socialism in the fraternal countries is being accomplished under conditions of a constant hostile campaign on the part of the imperialists and their accomplices. Any mistakes and miscalculations in internal policy are exploited by enemies to step up their subversive activity. This is what has happened in Poland, which has become the object of massive political and ideological pressure on the part of imperialism and its agents, who intend to cancel out the revolutionary gains of the people and strike a blow against the whole socialist community.

Polish communists and all honest patriots of Poland are working to seek ways to emerge from the crisis which has been created.

The Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress held recently in Warsaw outlined measures to develop socialist democracy and strengthen the leading role of the PZPR in socialist building and the stabilization of the socioeconomic situation in the country, as the resolutions adopted at the congress testify. A warning against underestimating and belittling the threats from the forces of counterrevolution and anarchy was clearly sounded at the congress and the need for a resolute struggle against the enemies of socialism was stressed.

Soviet people cannot be indifferent when it is a question of the fate of socialism in a fraternal country. This was firmly stated at the 26th CPSU Congress. True to its international duty, Soviet communists and the Soviet people will always be together with the Polish communists and the Polish people in the struggle for the cause of socialism and peace.

CPSU DELEGATION VISITS ROMANIA, MEETS BANC

PM271446 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Jul 81 p 5

[Text] TASS--In accordance with the plan for interparty ties between the CPSU and the RCP, a delegation of CPSU party workers headed by V.S. Smirnov, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Chemical Industry Department, was in the Socialist Republic of Romania 16-24 July and familiarized itself with the experience of the RCP's work to increase efficiency in the chemical industry.

The delegation was received by I. Banc, member of the RCP Central Committee Political Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee.

SUPREME SOVIET DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR GDR

LD271004 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 27 Jul 81

[Text] A delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet left Moscow today for an official friendly visit to Berlin at the invitation of the GDR's People's Chamber. The delegation is headed by Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy of the Supreme Soviet. The delegation was seen off at the airport by Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and other officials.

AUCCTU DELEGATION VISITS CSSR, MEETS HOFFMANN

PM271426 Moscow TRUD in Russian 19 Jul 81 p 3

[Correspondent B. Stolpovskiy dispatch: "Trade Unions Cooperation"]

[Text] Prague, 18 Jul--A Soviet trade union delegation headed by AUCCTU Secretary K.Yu. Matskyavichyus visited the CSSR from 13 through 17 July at the invitation of the Czechoslovak Central Council of Trade Unions. During the visit consultations and talks were held with the participation of L. Abraham and V. Bezel, deputy chairmen of the Central Council of Trade Unions; V. Marik, V. Kozik and L. Jasik, secretaries of the Central Council of Trade Unions; other executives of the central council and of the central committees of sectorial trade unions, general directors and leading workers of production associations and enterprises.

The Soviet trade union delegation met with the labor collectives of Skoda-Plzen, Metro-Praha and the nuclear power station at Jaslovsk-Bohunice and with representatives of a number of foreign trade associations and the Czechoslovak-Soviet Chamber of Commerce.

A working protocol was signed at the end of the visit. It provides for the further improvement of the forms and methods of the participation of USSR and CSSR labor collectives in the international socialist competition for the timely and high-quality fulfillment of the targets stemming from the further development of economic cooperation.

The Soviet delegation was received by K. Hoffmann, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Czechoslovak Central Council of Trade Unions. It was emphasized in friendly talks that production and economic cooperation between USSR and CSSR trade unions is developing successfully. The talks were attended by A.R. Botvin, USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the CSSR.

REPORT ON CEASE-FIRE IN LEBANON, 'ARAFAT COMMENT

LD242324 Moscow TASS in English 1620 GMT 24 Jul 81

[Text] New York, 24 Jul, TASS--A ceasefire has entered into force in Lebanon in accordance with the resolution passed by the UN Security Council. This was stated here by a spokesman of the United Nations Organisation.

Beirut, 24 Jul, TASS--As the Palestinian news agency WAFA stated, the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) is prepared to observe the ceasefire which has been achieved under UN aegis, "provided the other side takes a similar stand". At the same time Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO executive committee, informed UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim that the Palestinian side "cannot be silent when the killing of Lebanese and Palestinians is going on."

Political observers in the Lebanese capital are drawing attention to attempts by some circles to put down the attainment of the ceasefire to the credit of Philip Habib, U.S. President's special envoy to the Middle East. However, as the Arab press emphasized, the so-called "peace-making" mission by the U.S. emissary in actual fact only furthered an expansion of the Israeli aggression against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples.

At the same time misgivings are being expressed in the Lebanese capital that Israel, as has been repeatedly the case in the past, this time, too, will violate the UN Security Council's resolution and will undertake new bandit sallies against Lebanon.

SYRIAN OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON MIDEAST SITUATION

LD271538 Moscow TASS in English 1450 GMT 27 Jul 81

[TASS correspondent Aleksey Vlasov report]

[Text] Damascus, 27 Jul, TASS--Israel's brutal attacks on Lebanon are continuation of the Zionist policy the essence of which is boiled down to constant aggression against neighbouring states and the attempts to turn their territories into scorched earth so that to get hold of them later, the TASS correspondent has been told by Maurice Salibi, member of the Syrian parliament, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Syrian Communist Party.

The United States bears chief responsibility for the aggressive policy, both in the past and at present. If not for its aid and support, if not for such a close coordination between Washington and Tel Aviv Israel could never pursue such policies. That after each Israeli aggressive attack against a neighbouring country the United States delivers to it new consignments of weapons and then, when the United Nations tries to condemn the aggression, the Americans use the right of veto, irrefutably proves that Washinton expects from the Zionists still greater toughening of the policy and counts on new attacks against the national liberation movement, said Maurice Salibi.

The Israeli raids against Lebanon and before that the bombing of an Iraqi nuclear reactor are the practical application of the policy of the Reagan administration which abandoned international detente and took the course for a return of the cold war and kindling seats of tension throughout the world, Salibi said. The Middle East tensions became aggravated even more after the visit to the region by U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig because the majority of countries in the region rejected the American doctrine claiming that the chief threat to peace emanates from the Soviet Union. This was followed by a large-scale campaign of pressure against Syria, aggravation of the so-called missile crisis and the threat to use force to break the steadfastness of this country. Maurice Salibi stressed in conclusion that the Arabs have an effective weapon against U.S. imperialism: to stop economic cooperation with the United States and impose an oil embargo against that country.

PRAVDA REPORTS SOVIET-SYRIAN COMMISSION SESSION

PM271455 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Jul 81 p 4

[TASS report: "Cooperation Is Developing"]

[Text] On 21 July the sixth session of the Soviet-Syrian Standing Commission on Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation completed its work in Moscow.

A wide range of issues of cooperation in the sphere of irrigation and water resources, electricity, rail transport, the oil industry and the training of national cadres was examined.

The sides noted with satisfaction that mutually advantageous Soviet-Syrian economic and technical cooperation and trade exchange are developing successfully in the spirit of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and Syria concluded 8 October 1980. Agreement was reached on further developing and intensifying Soviet-Syrian economic ties.

Syrian Minister's Comments

LD241302 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2308 GMT 23 Jul 81

[Text] Moscow, 24 Jul (TASS)--The sixth plenary session of the standing Soviet-Syrian Committee on Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation, at the end of which the parties signed a corresponding protocol, ended in Moscow recently. A large number of various economic projects have already been built in the Syrian Arab Republic [SAR] with Soviet aid and the total number of joint enterprises that are or have been built exceeds 50. The commissioning of every one of these projects is helping Syria move forward along the path of socialist progress, greatly raising the standard of living in the republic.

In an interview to the paper SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA, Salim Yasin, the head of the Syrian delegation and the SAR's minister of state for planning, stresses that with Soviet aid Syria has built a comprehensive network of railways, a national oil industry and one of the major hydropower complexes of the Near East, the Euphrates Dam.

Touching on the situation in the Near East, Salim Yasin underlined: Israel, whose aggressive policies vis-a-vis its neighboring sovereign states are assuming ever more horrendous forms, is being used as the main tool of world reaction in our area. We condemn with indignation Israel's continuous and barbaric attacks by air on Lebanon as a result of which hundreds of totally innocent people are dying.

Peace in the Near East can be restored only on the condition that the aftermath of Israeli aggression is eliminated and the Palestinian people are granted the legitimate right to self-determination. Our country is fighting for a peaceful settlement of the Near East conflict and for a lasting and just peace in our region on the basis of the observation of all norms of international law and human rights. In this struggle we are being helped by the friendly Soviet Union, the other socialist countries and all peace-loving forces on earth.

BOVIN REVIEWS ISRAELI POLITICAL SITUATION

PM280918 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Jul 81 Morning Edition p 5

[Article by IZVESTIYA political observer A. Bovin: "Israeli Militarist Impasse"]

[Text] Confusion reigns in Israel. Squabbles large and small, conflicts of ambitions, political haggling--it is in this atmosphere that the new government is being formed.

Tel Aviv reckoned that the early parliamentary elections on 30 June would introduce some clarity to political life, reveal more precisely the positions of the main parties and groups, and strengthen the government's parliamentary support. But everything turned out otherwise. The results of the elections, which failed to give a clear majority either to the Likud government bloc or to the opposition Labor Party, increased the instability, unrest and nervousness. The Israeli newspapers rightly wrote that whatever the future government, it will invariably encounter a real "parliamentary hell."

It is perhaps worth recalling that when M. Begin was obliged to announce that early elections would be held, almost everyone was convinced that the Likud Party would be defeated.

Indeed.

Israel's economy is in a lamentable state.

During the term in power of Begin's Cabinet, prices rose 650 percent. Unemployment reached 5 percent of the total able-bodied population. While in the seventies the GNP rose by an average of 10 percent a year, in 1979 the increase fell to 3 percent and in 1980 to 1 percent. Approximately one-third of GNP is swallowed up by military expenditure. This is an unbearable, debilitating burden.

Social contradictions have intensified against the background of the economic troubles.

The conflict between the Sephardic Jews (from Africa and Asia) and the Ashkenazi Jews (from Europe) has become keener, more acute. It is based on growing socioeconomic differences which set the European "elite" against their "second-class" fellow citizens. Religious fanatics, who believe that present-day Israeli reality is far removed from the requirements of the Talmud have begun to behave more blatantly and provocatively. Corruption and crime have increased. A mafia on the American model has begun to emerge. And as a result of all this there is an increase in emigration, which is demoralizing for Tel Aviv. The number of those fleeing the "Promised Land" has reached 2,000 a month.

Those are the facts. And they undoubtedly had an effect on the elections. The Likud bloc lost 5 seats. The religious parties in the government coalition lost 7 seats. And the opposition Labor Party? It increased its representation in parliament by 15 seats. Nonetheless, 30 June ended with an overall score of 48 to 47 in favor of M. Begin.

What happened? Why did M. Begin, who had brought the country to a dead end, so to speak, nonetheless keep his head above water? Why did S. Peres, who was already sounding a victorious fanfare, not actually achieve victory? Let us investigate. It seems to me that four factors can be highlighted which determined this outcome to the elections.

1. M. Begin's government signed the "peace treaty" with Egypt. And although many people in Israel are aware that Camp David failed to resolve the fundamental problems of the country's security, the prime minister and his government are credited with neutralizing Egypt and rendering it harmless.

2. M. Begin skillfully exploited the nationalist feelings prevailing in the country. Thus, for instance, the bombing of the Iraqi reactor, which was condemned by the whole world, generated frenzied delight among Israeli chauvinists and obviously gave the Likud bloc several extra seats.

3. The course of the election campaign showed that the Labor Party was obviously complacent. The fruit was overripe, they thought, and will fall of its own accord. Nothing of the sort. They underestimated M. Begin's tenacity and demagogic skill. And he is an excellent demagogue. Although the government's economic policy was directed against the poor strata of society, in particular against the Sephardim, Begin was able to persuade them that their main enemies were the arrogant "intellectuals" from the Labor Party. A few more seats.

4. Finally, the extreme diffuseness of the borders separating the government from the opposition had its part to play. Take what is the decisive foreign policy issue for Israel--the Palestinian issue. What does M. Begin propose? So-called "autonomy"--that is, the de facto legitimization of the Israeli occupation of the West Bank. And what does S. Peres propose? The so-called "Jordanian option." Its gist is to involve Jordan in talks and give it approximately 70 percent of the territory of the West Bank while preserving all Jewish settlements and all Israel's strategic positions there.

Superficially there would seem to be a difference. But essentially both Begin's version and Peres' version deny the possibility of the formation of a Palestinian state. Here they are united. So the voter had nothing to choose. And that meant that from the viewpoint of the ordinary man in the street, there was no point in changing the government.

Matters now stand as follows. The transfer of one independent deputy to the Labor Party's parliamentary faction formally made the chances equal: 48 seats to 48. To form a government a minimum of 61 votes in the Knesset are needed. And here M. Begin's position is preferable, for the religious parties previously belonging to the government coalition are inclined to support Likud.

The National Religious Party (its leader Y. Burg was Begin's minister of the interior) has six seats. Agudat Israel, which represents the Orthodox Jewish community, has four seats in the Knesset. And the Tami grouping (it split from the National Religious Party and represents mainly the interests and sentiments of people from North Africa) has three seats. A total of 61 seats. A formal parliamentary majority.

However, it goes without saying that a government relying on a majority of one vote will scarcely be a model of stability. That is why it is not out of the question that new unscheduled elections may await Israel.

But that is not the main point. The main point is that in Israel today there is no influential political force which could reach agreement with the Arabs and Palestinians and thus give the country true security. The country is living without a future.

The British newspaper THE SUNDAY TIMES recently published an article devoted to the results of the elections in Israel. It ended as follows: "The petulant posturing, aggressive gestures and unprincipled political deals can do little to preserve either Israel or the fragile geopolitical cocoon within which it must exist." That is so. And Israel's barbaric actions in Lebanon attest precisely to the fact that M. Begin's new government promises nothing good for Israel, its neighbors, or even its allies.

KUZNETSOV MEETS WITH DEPARTING NIGERIAN ENVOY

PM241242 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Jul 81 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Ambassador's Reception"]

[Text] V. V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, received J.G.O. Olaitan, ambassador of the Federal Republic of Nigeria to the Soviet Union, in the Kremlin on 17 July in connection with his coming departure for home.

Talks were held in a friendly atmosphere.

On the same day N.S. Ryzhov, USSR deputy foreign minister, gave a luncheon in J.G.O. Olaitan's honor.

MOZAMBIQUE TRADE UNIONISTS BEGIN USSR VISIT

PM270900 Moscow TRUD in Russian 19 Jul 81 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Fraternal Visit"]

[Text] A delegation of the leadership of the National Commission for the Creation of Production Councils of the People's Republic of Mozambique headed by Augusto Macamo, executive secretary of the National Commission and member of the Mozambique Liberation Front Party Central Committee, arrived in Moscow 18 July on a friendly visit at the invitation of the AUCCTU. The delegation was met at Sheremetyevo Airport by V.I. Prokhorov, deputy chairman of the AUCCTU; A.M. Subbotin, secretary of the AUCCTU; G.Te. Kenayev, deputy chief of the AUCCTU International Department, and other AUCCTU executives.

The leaders of the Mozambique trade union movement will tour the country, familiarize themselves with the life and labor of Soviet working people and with the practical activities of the USSR's trade unions and hold talks at the AUCCTU on the further development of Soviet-Mozambique fraternal trade union ties.

BREZHNEV, MALAGASY PRESIDENT EXCHANGE CABLES

PM271207 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Jul 81 p 2

[Text] TASS--L.I. Brezhnev has sent Didier Ratsiraka, president of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, a telegram on the occasion of the country's national holiday--Independence Day--conveying to the president and the entire friendly Malagasy people cordial congratulations on behalf of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the Soviet people and himself personally.

The Soviet Union, L.I. Brezhnev's telegram notes, is following with sympathy the implementation of progressive socioeconomic and political transformation in Madagascar in the interests of the broad working mass and wishes the Democratic Republic of Madagascar great new successes on its chosen path of socialist orientation. I take this opportunity to express the certainty that the further all-round development of Soviet-Malagasy relations on the basis of trust and mutual understanding will serve the interests of our two countries and the consolidation of world peace.

On behalf of the Malagasy people and their revolutionary authorities and on my own behalf, the reply telegram from President D. Ratsiraka says, I express to you and to the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Soviet people my most sincere thanks for the congratulations and wishes--which moved me so much--which you sent me on the occasion of our national holiday. For my part I express to you wishes for your personal well-being, for prosperity for the Soviet people, and for the consolidation of our bilateral relations.

BREZHNEV, TIKHONOV CONGRATULATE NICARAGUAN LEADERS

PM270907 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Jul 81 p 1

[Text] To the national leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN]

The leading Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction of the Republic of Nicaragua

The State Council of the Republic of Nicaragua

The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers send warm greetings and congratulations to you and the entire people of Nicaragua on the 2d anniversary of the victory of the Nicaraguan revolution and the 20th anniversary of the founding of the FSLN.

In a short time the Nicaraguan people have achieved considerable successes in realizing important socioeconomic transformations in the interests of all working people, in building a democratic society and in defending the revolution's gains in the face of increasing threats and provocations from imperialism and reaction. The new Nicaragua is increasing its contribution to the struggle for peace, the relaxation of international tension and equitable cooperation among states.

The FSLN played the leading role in the struggle of all patriotic forces for their motherland's liberation. The victory over the dictatorial regime was achieved under its leadership, and the ways of further developing the revolutionary process are being paved. Friendly relations have been established between the CPSU and the FSLN.

The Soviet Union attaches great significance to strengthening and expanding multifaceted ties with Nicaragua on the basis of the principles of equal rights, respect for sovereignty and noninterference in internal affairs. We express confidence that the relations of friendship and cooperation between our countries will enjoy further development for the good of the peoples of the USSR and Nicaragua and for strengthening peace and international security. We wish you and your country's entire people new successes in implementing the noble tasks of the Nicaraguan revolution.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev, N. Tikhonov

NICARAGUAN LEADER NOTES SOVIET ASSISTANCE

PM271347 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Jul 81 p 1

[TASS report: "Revolution Is Advancing"]

[Excerpts] Managua, 20 Jul--The Nicaraguan people have celebrated the second anniversary of the victory of the revolution. About half a million people took part in the meeting held in the Nicaraguan capital. They warmly welcomed the emissaries of about 40 countries who had come to the festivities in Managua, including a Soviet delegation.

Our people paid a heavy price for the victory and we shall never deviate from our projected program, Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the leadership council of the Government of National Reconstruction and member of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] national leadership, said at the meeting. We demand that the United States cease bringing pressure to bear on us, he said.

The speaker stressed that the republic is experiencing grave economic difficulties inherited from the 40-year venal dictatorship. In overcoming them Nicaragua is relying on the assistance of many countries, including Cuba, the Soviet Union and the other socialist community states. Our revolution is continuing, he said, and today we are passing a number of new laws which will promote the further consolidation of the process of socioeconomic transformations.

Tomas Borge, Nicaraguan minister of the interior, who spoke at the meeting on behalf of the FSLN national leadership, stressed that the present generation of Nicaraguans are the heirs of the heroic struggle of A. Cesar Sandino, who headed the popular masses' actions against the U.S. interventionists in the late twenties.

PRAVDA COMMENTARY VIEWS SITUATION IN NICARAGUA

PM270905 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 18 July publishes on page 5, a 1,500-word Managua dispatch by special correspondent L. Kostanyan entitled "Nicaragua: People's Power." The article is pegged to the second anniversary of the overthrow of the Somoza regime and the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Sandinist National Liberation Front and describes some of the social and economic advances made in Nicaragua over the past 2 years, emphasizing the popular and democratic nature of the country's government. The dispatch concludes as follows: "Revolutionary vigilance is essential: The country's northern regions bordering on Honduras are subjected to constant military provocations. And there are reports of intensified training of mercenaries for intervention in Nicaragua on U.S. territory. But the people of this Central American country are fully determined to defend their freedom and the gains of the 19 July revolution."

PRAVDA ON SOVIET-CUBAN FISHING COMMISSION SESSION

PM241142 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Jul 81 p 4

[TASS report: "Expanding Cooperation"]

[Text] Yurmala (Latvian SSR), 18 Jul--The 12th Session of the Joint Soviet-Cuban Fishing Commission, which ended in Yurmala today, was devoted to the further development of joint fishing in the Atlantic, scientific research and other problems of cooperation.

The Soviet Union's material and technical assistance has become a decisive factor in the development of Cuba's fish industry: The USSR has provided the fraternal country with large fishing boats, trained specialists in industrial fishing, helped to construct Havana fish port and a ship-repair plant and give assistance in creating the scientific research base.

MEXICAN SHIP COMPLETES VISIT TO LENINGRAD

PM270943 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 19 Jul 81 p 3

[Text] Leningrad, 18 Jul TASS--The Mexican naval training ship Comodoro Manuel Azteca, which has been here on an official visit for 4 days, today left for home.

The Mexican sailors laid a wreath at the foot of the monument to the motherland at the Piskarevskiy Memorial Cemetery. Flowers were laid at the Monument to the Heroic Defenders of Leningrad on Victory Square.

The guests from Mexico familiarized themselves with the sights and cultural life of Leningrad.

EXACTINGNESS IN ADMITTING PARTY MEMBERS URGED

PM270918 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Jul 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Party Recruitment"]

[Text] Recently the communists of the welding shop at Petrozavodsk's V.I. Lenin machine-building combine admitted boilermaker team leader Valariy Yegorov to the party. The comrades said many fine words about him. The team is fulfilling its target ahead of schedule and, of course, great credit is due to the leader for this. He is active socially as a member of the shop trade union committee and the voluntary militia. He is about to finish his working youth schooling and is preparing to enter a tekhnikum.

As a rule it is people like him, the very best, who are recruited by the party. "As our society develops and its sociopolitical and cultural complexion changes," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said at the 26th CPSU Congress, "the Communist Party grows, strengthens and matures."

Between the last two congresses 1.8 million people joined the CPSU. Some 59 percent of the party recruits were from the working class. More than 10 percent of the new members are kolkhoz members. The influx continues from the creative intelligentsia. Nearly three-fourths of the people who joined the CPSU during that period were Kimsomol members.

The congress noted that the number of people wanting to join the party is growing. This compels us to make admission requirements even more exacting.

Work connected with party recruitment and the education of young communists is a very important sphere of any party organization's activity. There is a need in that area for special attention, an individual approach and the ability to decide who merits the lofty title and to help each new member to become a genuine party fighter.

Every aspect of this crucial work is significant. Take, for example, recommendations for admission as candidate members and members. To be able to vouch for someone you have to know him well. Party organizations are currently doing a great deal to enhance the sense of responsibility of people who nominate others. But there is still a lot more to be done. Here is a letter from Barnaul. Some 18 months ago a local aircraft detachment admitted A. Krivenko to the party. He appeared to have a good record and good testimonials. Then suddenly he was expelled from the party for...despicable behavior. Instances like that give cause for serious thought. Did he lose their confidence that suddenly? Most likely the backers and the other comrades did not know the man as well as they should have. They made a mistake.

At the 26th congress it was noted that sometimes the wrong people still get into the party. A figure was quoted: Since the 25th congress nearly 300,000 people have been expelled from the party for behavior incompatible with the title of communist. Of course, this shows that the party organizations are setting stricter standards. But, on the other hand, it also indicates that there has been a definite oversight during the admission process and inadequate verification of new members' political work and moral qualities.

The period as candidate member is called the school of party-mindedness. During that year the party organization is able to get to know each candidate well and to help him prepare for full membership. Where there are true commitment and exacting standards mistakes are not normally made. Candidates are given standing or one-shot assignments and undergo party training. They are interviewed individually and are given progress reports. All this is part of a person's education.

It can be very different. A person is accepted as a candidate and is then left to his own devices for the entire year. When the time comes to consider his full membership it turns out that he has done nothing to prove himself. But he is admitted despite the fact that it is not certain that he warrants the trust. Sometimes you have to pay the price.

A young communist's education is governed by the whole atmosphere in the party organization. If people there are truly demanding and benevolent toward one another and if meetings and daily life are dominated by an atmosphere of high principles, self-criticism and intolerance of shortcomings a person will more rapidly acquire the qualities of a genuine party member. However, discrepancy between word and deed mars his education.

The well-known CPSU Central Committee resolution on the work of Kirgiz party organizations recommended admitting people to the party at open party meetings, that is, tackling these matters publicly, in the presence of the collective. We must ensure that nonparty comrades, who know the applicant well both at work and in everyday life, give their opinion as well as communists.

Raykoms and gorkoms are supposed to constantly guide the work of primary party organizations on selection and admission to the CPSU. It is there that admission matters are finally decided. Obviously these organs bear great responsibility for correctly regulating the very important process and preventing the wrong people from being admitted. Raykom and gorkom commissions also can and must do a great deal in this area. Recently their role in work with young communists and in monitoring candidates' progress has markedly increased.

At the same time PRAVDA has been alerted to the fact that some party committees fail to pay due attention to this ever prominent area of work. In some cases admissions have been speeded up. When regulating the growth of party ranks people sometimes fail to take into account the changes taking place in the social structure of the population, the peculiarities of labor collectives, the need to step up party influence in various areas of the national economy and culture. Yet all of this is of very great importance.

A person is being admitted to the party.... It is an exciting and crucial stage in his life! It is important for all the people involved in the process, because concern for improving the qualitative composition of party ranks is an indispensable condition for the further ideopolitical and organizational strengthening of party organizations, because it is the guarantee for greater fighting capacity and authority and the enhancement of the leading role in the mobilization of working people for the fulfillment of the 11th 5-Year Plan targets.

PRAVDA REVIEWS BOOK ON LENIN IDEAS ON PROPAGANDA

PM280809 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Jul 81 p 2

[Book review by Doctor of Philosophical Sciences Prof V. Yegorov: "On the Basis of Leninist Principles"]

[Text] The development of the theory and improvement of the practice of communist propaganda are currently acquiring increasing topicality. The expansion of the scale and increasing complexity of socioeconomic and cultural transformations at the stage of mature socialism, the growing scale of the conscious creation of the people's masses, the intensive growth of people's education, culture and degree of information, the aggravation of the confrontation between the two world systems--all this requires the improvement of propaganda and the seeking of more effective methods and forms of conducting it.

As always, we are helped by Lenin's ideological heritage. A book by a collective of authors from the CPSU Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences (footnote), ("V.I. Lenin--Theorist of Communist Propaganda" Moscow, Mysl Publishing House, 1981, 231 pages) reveals the significance of Lenin's ideas on communist propaganda which, as is well known, comprises a most important part of a Marxist-Leninist party's activity. Through propaganda it disseminates Marxist-Leninist ideology among the masses and explains its domestic and foreign policy and the tasks of the struggle for communism.

Leninist propaganda is distinguished by its profoundly scientific nature. It is itself improved as Marxist-Leninist ideology, in whose dissemination it is engaged, develops.

At the same time communist propaganda lives by the breath of practice, responds promptly to its requirements, imbibes the experience of the party and the working masses, is directed toward their revolutionary-transforming activity and helps to enhance Soviet people's consciousness and to develop an active life stance in them. The unshakable principles of communist propaganda are party-mindedness, truthfulness and the link with the masses' interests.

The book pays great attention to an examination of Lenin's proposition regarding the unity of the content and form of propaganda. The art of convincing people demands a combination of ideological soundness and vividness, comprehensibility and conclusiveness. Systematicness and consistency, continuity, a differentiated approach, logic, emotion and clarity must be inherent in propaganda work. This helps to combine organically the educational, organizational and instructional functions of propaganda and to transform ideas and knowledge into profound convictions prompting a person to vigorous action.

Revealing the features of foreign policy propaganda, the book's authors note that Lenin attached great significance to principles of this propaganda-like assertiveness, the forestalling of attacks from our ideological opponents, efficiency and soundness. The prompt, truthful, full and reasoned informing of the population about international events renders powerless the ideologists of anticommunism in their attempts to present black as white and to distort the essence of the processes of social development.

The book examines Lenin's principles of the selection, placement and education of propaganda worker cadres. Calling their work a profession, V.I. Lenin demanded that they should not allow "the usual overcrowding of this profession with incompetent people and the consequent lowering of the standard of propaganda," taught us to find people who have an inclination for it, an internal need and urged that such people "be specialized, fully employed and strictly cherished" ("Complete Collected Works," Vol 7, p 15).

Our ideological cadres' mastering of Lenin's theory and practice of propaganda is a guarantee of successes in molding the new person. The book leads us to this important conclusion.

SOCIAL POLICY, CONSUMPTION FUNDS EXAMINED

PM271051 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Jul 81 p 3

[Candidate of Philosophical Sciences V. Rogovin article under the rubric "The 26th CPSU Congress--Marxism-Leninism in Action": "An Important Means of Social Development"]

[Text] One of the main directions of the social policy of the Communist Party and the Soviet state is the regulation and improvement of distribution relations. The struggle "for the right to just distribution," V.I. Lenin noted, contains the "foundations of the socialism we are creating" ("Completed Collected Works," Vol 36, p 486).

The 26th CPSU Congress described two leading trends in the development of the distribution sphere which will continue to gather speed. First, there is the convergence of living standards for all groups of working people. Second, there is the improvement of the material incentives system, which is intended to ensure a just, objective assessment of everyone's labor always and forever. The optimum combination of these trends largely depends on the growth and just distribution of social consumption funds.

The social functions of social consumption funds were discussed by the classical writers of Marxism-Leninism, who distinguished as part of the global social product funds for people incapable of work and funds earmarked for the joint satisfaction of requirements (schools, health care institutions and so forth).

The proportion of these funds, K. Marx wrote, will, immediately after the victory of the socialist revolution, "increase considerably compared with what it is in present-day society, and will continue to increase as the new society develops" (K. Marx and F. Engels, "Works," Vol 19, p 17).

The experience of real socialism has demonstrated the correctness of this prediction. For instance, in the last 40 years the total volume of social consumption funds has increased more than 25 times. This extends the economic foundations for the implementation of Soviet people's rights to education, health care, leisure, social security and the enjoyment of cultural benefits, strengthens the working people's confidence in tomorrow and promotes the formation of a healthy sociopsychological climate in collective and in society as a whole.

It is important to note that it is through social consumption funds that the rudiments of communist forms of distribution spring into being. Thus, for instance, state housing paid for at concessionary rates and free social services are made available out of social consumption funds. Of course, this distribution is not carried out according to demands, but on the basis of consideration of the real need of all members of society for the benefits concerned. It serves to ensure greater equality of conditions for the development of the individual irrespective of his membership of a particular social group. It is clear that with another method of distribution, it would be difficult to satisfy such priority requirements as the requirements for health care, housing, education, improvement of skills and so forth for categories of the population with a lower per capita income.

A notable feature of social development in the conditions of mature socialism is the preferential increase in payments and concessions from social consumption funds compared with the increase in labor remuneration. Thus in the period 1965-80 average monthly wages for workers and employees increased 75 percent, while payments and concessions from social consumption funds increased 140 percent on a per capita basis. In the 11th 5-Year Plan, while average monthly wages for workers and employees will increase 13-16 percent, social consumption funds will increase 20 percent and will reach R138 billion in 1985. This will amount to approximately R2,000 a year on average for a family of four.

In accordance with the 26th CPSU Congress decisions, there will be an increase in the minimums for all types of pensions for workers, employees and kolkhoz members, and also in pensions set more than 10 years ago for pensioners from among workers and employees. The system of social guarantees aimed at encouraging pensioners to participate in socially useful labor is improving steadily.

In our country concern for the young generation and for mothers is a really statewide matter. This is not only due to the humanist nature of the socialist social system. The consistent stepping up of state aid to families with children and newlyweds and the improvement of working and living conditions for mothers are important levers for the implementation of an effective demographic policy.

One reflection of the unity of the demands of social justice and economic expediency is the granting of concessions and advantages to certain social groups by means of the payment of pensions and allowances compensating for worse working or living conditions. This helps to establish working people in sectors of production or parts of the country with less favorable conditions. Thus, for instance, concessionary conditions are established for working people employed in sectors with working conditions which are severe or harmful to health when they retire on pension. The territorial regulation of the population's living standard incorporates the extension of regional coefficients not only in wages, but in certain types of payments from social consumption funds. All this is convincing evidence of the considerable role which social consumption funds play in the management of social processes and the regulation of production problems and social and demographic problems.

Increasing the effectiveness with which the resources channeled into these funds are utilized is closely associated with improving the machinery for distribution of free and concessionary material benefits to the population.

The point is that substantial differences can still be observed between urban and rural localities and different economic regions of the country as regards the supply of well-appointed housing, preschool and cultural institutions, health services and so forth. Laggardness in developing the nonproduction infrastructure in a particular settlement or region causes a population flow toward centers with a more developed service system and therefore complicates the manpower situation. "A person leaves Siberia, for instance," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said at the 26th CPSU Congress, "most often not because the climate does not suit him or the wages are low, but because it is more difficult there to obtain housing or to place a child in a kindergarten and there are not enough cultural centers." With a view to overcoming these types of social and territorial differences, it is planned in the 11th 5-Year Plan to carry out the construction of housing and the entire sociocultural complex at an accelerated rate in Siberia, the Far East and northern regions. Preferential rates of construction of well-appointed apartment blocks, preschool institutions, clubs and other cultural and consumer facilities are also planned in rural localities, where capital investment for these purposes will increase 39 percent over the 5-year period.

Life itself now raises the question of overcoming disunity in the financing and utilization of social consumption funds. As is known, a considerable proportion of these funds is concentrated in the hands of sector ministries and departments, between which substantial differences can be discovered as regards the scale of resources allocated for the construction of housing and the development of other infrastructure elements per worker. Differences in expenditure on social needs depend not only on the sector's specific features, which in a number of cases could be justified by a sector's particularly great social significance, increased labor-intensiveness, less favorable conditions and so forth, but also on the size of the enterprise, its level of technical equipment and other factors. As a result working people not infrequently try to transfer to wherever they are promised additional material benefits. The provision of manpower on an equal basis to enterprises and institutions is also complicated by the fact that certain sectors (such as education and the service sphere) do not have their "own" economic incentive funds, or else these funds are very small. Also worthy of attention is the fact that persons working in departmental service institutions not infrequently receive higher wages compared with the wage for workers in the same profession and with the same skills employed in similar institutions financed from the state budget, and also additional concessions. This situation, which essentially means a violation of the principle of equal reward for equal labor, causes increased cadre turnover in sociocultural institutions under the jurisdiction of local soviets and creates difficulties in fully staffing them with qualified personnel.

The granting of free and concessionary material benefits from different sources and in accordance with various norms frequently complicates effective monitoring of their expenditure, thereby making it easier for certain persons to obtain state housing, free passes to the best health institutions and so forth, sometimes out of turn and not in relation to their real contribution to the development of social production.

In this sphere particular significance is attached to the establishment of the strictest monitoring by society and by the state of the extent of labor and the extent of consumption. This consistent implementation of this Leninist requirement applies not only to wages, but also to distribution from social funds. This monitoring must be accurate and effective at all levels of social administration--within the framework of labor collectives, sectors, administrative and territorial units and society as a whole. It is necessary to ensure that social benefits are always distributed justly and that this distribution does not deaden incentives to labor but, on the contrary, strengthens them and helps improve work efficiency and quality.

The 26th CPSU Congress noted the need to ensure strict monitoring to see that resources for the social development of enterprises, cities and villages are used precisely for the purpose intended, in full and within the time laid down.

The implementation of this principle is closely associated with the pursuit of the course outlined by the congress for eliminating unjustified parallelism and duplication in the creation by different departments of projects in the nonproduction infrastructure.

In recent years local experience has been accumulated in overcoming the departmental barriers which complicate the comprehensive social development of administrative and territorial communities. A practice which has proved its high social and economic effectiveness is the pooling of enterprises' resources and their proportionate participation in housing and sociocultural construction, with the coordinating role being played by local party and soviet organs, which have no departmental interests and are called upon to combine the interests of all categories of the population living in the territory in question.

The party has defined a line of increasing the effectiveness of territorial planning and its role in regional development and extending the economic and organizational rights of local soviets. Obviously, as a result sources for financing social consumption funds are concentrated in their hands, including the resources of enterprises, associations, organizations and kolkhozes. The decisions of the 5th Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 10th Convocation, enshrined in legislation the course of the consistent transfer of the departmental housing stock to local soviets. It appears that there is also a need for the gradual transfer of departmental sociocultural service institutions to local soviets. This will make it possible to utilize the whole of this material base to the greatest effect and to ensure the effective implementation of comprehensive social programs for territories' development.

The improvement of the distribution of social consumption funds is a necessary condition for our society's further progress toward social equality. The material and spiritual wealth created by the people must serve as effectively as possible to promote the all-round development of the individual, the formation of reasonable demands and a rational consumption structure and the enhancement of Soviet people's labor and political activeness.

VLADYCHENKO NAMED TO HEAD NEW STATE COMMITTEE

LD271846 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 27 Jul 81

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has reorganized the Committee for Supervision of Safe Working Practices in Industry and for Mine Supervision within the USSR Council of Ministers into a union republic USSR State Committee for Supervision of Safe Working Practices in Industry and for Mine Supervision. Ivan Maksimovich Vladychenko has been appointed chairman of the state committee.

ARMENIAN CP CENTRAL COMMITTEE HOLDS PLENUM

LD250900 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 24 Jul 81

[Text] The Armenian CP Central Committee held a plenary session and approved a program for the development of fodder production and the strengthening of its material and technical base. A report was delivered by First Secretary of the Armenian CP Central Committee Demirchyan. Subjected to serious criticism at the plenum were ministries, departments and party committees manifesting sluggishness concerning the introduction into production of the achievements of science and technology and the improvement of the structure of the sown crops. Those who spoke stressed that the work of party organizations and local soviets must be directed at eradicating these shortcomings.

NOVOYE VREMYA QUIZZES PSYCHIATRY COUNCIL CHIEF

PM270710 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 29 17 Jul 81 pp 18-20

[Correspondent V. Rozen interview with E.A. Babayan, chairman of the USSR Ministry of Health Permanent Psychiatry Council and chief of a USSR Ministry of Health administration: "Psychiatry in the Modern World"]

[Excerpts] NOVOYE VREMYA: In some foreign countries it is easy to get into a psychiatric hospital but it can be extremely hard to get out. In the United States, for example, eight psychiatrists carried out an experiment. They simulated the symptoms of mental illness and ended up in various psychiatric hospitals. Gradually they began to behave quite normally. But not one of them was "unmasked" by the staff. It was with immense difficulty that the perfectly healthy people managed to get discharged. Then West German television, closely followed by the magazine QUICK, reported late last year something absolutely appalling. Apparently, more than 700 former Soviet prisoners of war and "Eastern workers," that is, Soviet citizens enslaved by the Nazis, are being kept in psychiatric institutions in Baden-Wuerttemberg. It is maintained that in all there are more than 6,000 of these wretched people in the FRG. They are isolated from the outside world despite the fact that the hospital doctors regard most of the patients as perfectly healthy.

E.A. Babayan: I have not heard these reports. But, clearly, they will have to be checked and steps will have to be taken to help these unfortunate people.

As for the question of hospitalizing and discharging patients from Soviet psychiatric hospitals, this problem is approached from a purely medical standpoint. The psychiatrist, having ascertained that the illness is present and having established the need for hospital treatment, sends the patient to the hospital. The doctor on duty personally examines the patient and only then decides whether or not to admit him. But if the doctor is unsure he is obliged to ask the chief doctor, his deputy on the medical side or one of the department chiefs to see the patient. Later, in the department the patient is seen by the ward doctor and, if necessary, by the department chief. Thus, before he is finally hospitalized the patient is seen by at least three and often by five psychiatrists, which should rule out any errors. Patients are discharged by the ward doctor and the department chief.

The question of the emergency hospitalization of someone who is mentally sick without his consent or that of his relatives is somewhat separate. This happens if the person is a danger to himself and to others--if, say, he has suicidal, homicidal or other dangerous tendencies. Article 36 of the principles of USSR and union republic health legislation says: "In order to protect the health of the population, health organs are obliged to take special measures to prevent and treat diseases which are a danger to others (tuberculosis, mental and venereal diseases, leprosy, chronic alcoholism and drug addiction) and also diseases requiring isolation."

Decisions on emergency hospitalization are also made in our country exclusively by the medical commission. Before the patient reaches his bed in the ward he will have been certified by at least six to seven psychiatrists. This filter is designed to reveal errors if there have been any. At least once a month, apart from the ward doctor who regularly sees the patient, a three-doctor commission considers the advisability of continuing treatment or discharging the patient.

Our Soviet legislation strictly defines the principles governing the hospitalization and forcible treatment of patients who have perpetrated socially dangerous acts. In such cases forcible treatment is only carried out after expert forensic and psychiatric evidence has been given and the court has so decided. The court directs that an expert examination be carried out but it is the health organs which carry out the examination. This ensures that the experts are morally and materially independent of all other interested parties, including the patients themselves.

The commission consists of at least three psychiatrists--in contrast to many countries where the expert can be a doctor of any speciality. Leading specialists are brought in to consider difficult cases. The conclusions are presented after an examination in the hospital or outpatient clinic. The experts have equal powers. If one of them disagrees with the his colleagues' conclusion he records his own view. The law states that it is a criminal offense to submit deliberately false conclusions as it is to attempt to influence the experts.

If the patient, his relatives and his lawyer disagree with the expert testimony they can appeal to the court, even going as high as the USSR Supreme Court, to appoint a new commission. As a rule, the court is sympathetic toward such requests.

Generally speaking, our system of psychiatric help for the population is well known to most medical men in foreign countries. This is helped by the activity of the WHO. Very often specialists come to the Soviet Union from France, the United States and other countries and they are given the chance to learn about psychiatric establishments and institutions. We hold regular symposiums on psychopharmacology attended by foreign scientists. I will also mention the fact that problems of psychiatry, in particular schizophrenia, are also being studied within the framework of the agreement between the USSR and the United States on health matters. We hope that the broad ties with foreign scientists enable objectively minded scientists and psychiatrists to get a clear picture of the humane system of psychiatric help in the USSR, which many of them rightly describe as excellent.

NOVOYE VREMYA: Nevertheless, for some years the West has been maintaining that people are being "tucked away" in psychiatric hospitals in the Soviet Union for beliefs which authorities find inconvenient.

E.A. Babayan: Although they are totally groundless, attacks on Soviet psychiatry keep on recurring. The names of some of our patients occasionally are featured in the foreign press. We are against publishing the names of these unfortunate people because we are very keen on medical confidentiality. We are bound by article 16 of the principles of health legislation. "Doctors and other medical personnel," it says, "have no right to divulge information which has come their way in the course of the performance of their professional duties concerning the ailments and intimate and family life of citizens." Note that only one state in the United States, Connecticut, has such a law. The U.S. Doctors Noll and Hanlon wrote about this recently in the magazine AMERICAN PSYCHIATRY. They pointed out that to the detriment of the patients' interests information is leaking out of U.S. psychiatric institutions of diagnosis, treatment, stays in particular hospitals and so forth.

Getting back to our subject and taking into account the fact that certain names have repeatedly appeared in the Western press, I assume I can mention, for example, V.A. Klebanov. Some people in the West try to depict him as a "victim of Soviet psychiatry." But what actually happened to this man? He was a miner in the Donbass. In 1959 he suffered concussion as a result of an accident and was registered disabled. Gradually Klebanov recovered and he lost his disability status in 1962. But he made frantic protests and became extremely excitable. His disability status was restored in 1965 when he became mentally sick. Treatment began. The diagnosis was confirmed during consultations in Moscow. He is sick to this day.

The same could be said of other people whose names are mentioned in the Western press. But many of the names are purely fictitious. It is only to be regretted that some of our doctor colleagues, including leaders of the World Psychiatric Association, were so easily persuaded to participate in the provocations. False accusations were sometimes made against Soviet psychiatry at the psychiatrists' congress in Honolulu and at the conferences organized by the World Psychiatric Association in Moscow and Cairo.

Our foreign visitors have seen for themselves on many occasions how groundless they are. In August 1979 we were visited by a senior U.S. psychiatrist, Professor (Uortis). He asked to meet a certain S. who had frequently been mentioned by the Western press and was described by it as a "dissident." Having visited the Kashchenko Hospital, Professor (Uortis) said that there was no doubt: S. is seriously mentally sick. Incidentally, Professor (Uortis) knows Russian well and talked to the patient without an interpreter.

A number of writers in the West became so irresponsible in their anti-Sovietism as to include in the list of healthy people allegedly housed in Soviet psychiatric hospitals a certain Konstantinov who has been in a Viennese psychiatric hospital for some years. Unfortunately, there are a good many anti-Soviets in the West. I would include among them a certain Reddaway. His notorious book contains a note to the effect that his work was subsidized by the Russian Institute at Columbia University which, as is known, operates under the control of U.S. special services. Many years ago the authorities expelled Mr Reddaway from the Soviet Union for activity incompatible with our country's laws. Now, speculating on anti-Soviet feelings in Washington, he is organizing a slander campaign against the well-known Soviet psychiatrists Professors G. Morozov and M. Vartanyan and Doctor A. Snezhnevskiy.

A Deutsche Welle broadcast 4 July shows how fantastic and totally groundless are the attacks on Soviet psychiatry. It cited the allegations of a certain Doctor Voloshanovich who left the USSR in February and has settled in London. He says that Soviet psychiatric hospitals contain 800 people who are healthy but who are a nuisance to the authorities. He could equally well have added a couple of zeros. In fact, the relatives of only a very few of the patients took some notes or maybe even extracts from medical histories to Voloshanovich and he made diagnoses without seeing the patients and even declared some of them healthy. An utter charlatan.

He also maintains that people placed in certain special KGB clinics are given electroshock therapy and are dosed with sulfazine, which is banned in the West. Everything in these statements is a lie intended for uninformed people. In the first place, the special KGB clinics Voloshanovich talks about the simply do not exist. Second, as I have already said, we use electroshock therapy in some forms of persistent (vozrastnaya) depression using methods approved by the USSR Ministry of Health, and much less frequently and much more cautiously than is usual in Western clinics. Third, I have never heard of Sulfazine have been banned anywhere. It was first suggested by the Danish psychiatrist (Kurt Sherder). Sulfazine is simply pure sulfuric acid condensed in peach oil. It is an accepted and quite harmless preparation and is used for disintoxication in certain diseases and in alcoholism.

One can only sympathize with the listeners to Deutsche Welle whom Voloshanovich is trying to dupe.

But for objectivity's sake we must say that the overwhelming majority of Western scientists have not been taken in by the provocateurs. At the recent congress on rehabilitation therapy in Sweden its chairman, Professor (Rost), rebuffed attempts to bring up the topic of "psychiatric abuses in the USSR." At meetings on psychiatry in which Soviet scientists and medical men have actively participated we have invariably been treated with the greatest respect by our foreign colleagues.

I will quote as an example the international symposium on tranquilizers held in Moscow late last year. From our opponents' viewpoint this is an acute issue since one of the fictions is that we are misusing these substances. The symposium was attended by well-known scientists from the United States, Italy, France, the FRG and Switzerland.

The meeting was of a high scientific standard and all the farfetched accusations against us were unanimously swept aside. The same can be said of the symposium on biological psychiatry held in Moscow in May in conjunction with the Academy of Medical Sciences Institute of Psychiatry, the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences and the Swedish Royal Academy of Sciences. In short, all international meetings acknowledge the great successes of Soviet psychiatry and its contribution to world science and practice. For our part, we are always ready, for the sake of people's health, to cooperate with colleagues from any country.

REPUBLICAN PAPER PRAISES NATIONAL RELATIONS

PM270712 Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 10 Jul 81 p 2

[Article by N. Chirkov and P. Redzhenov: "Without Backward Provinces"]

[Excerpts] Among the most important theoretical problems of scientific communism further developed in the 26th CPSU Congress decisions a central place is held by the theory of national relations under the conditions of the developed socialist society.

The CPSU Central Committee report to the congress delivered by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev gave a profound and comprehensive scientific analysis of national relations at the present stage of the country's development. The congress noted the steady consolidation of the fraternal friendship of all peoples of our multinational motherland. A course has been defined leading toward the further cohesion and development of the socialist nations and ethnic groups and their all-round rapprochement in all spheres of life and activity.

These processes are based on the country's harmoniously developing national economic complex, of which the national economies of all the Soviet republics and socialist state's national regions are an organic and inseparable part.

The main avenue in the further improvement of national relations in the eighties, as the 26th CPSU Congress defined it, is the building up of each republic's material and spiritual potential and this potential's maximum utilization in the interests of the whole country's harmonious development.

From the first years of Soviet power the communist party has directed its constructive activity toward the rapid development of Russia's former national provinces and the abolition of their actual inequality in all spheres of life. This task has been successfully resolved in the process of the close cooperation of all the country's nations and ethnic groups with the selfless aid of the great Russian people.

"This aid," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said, "and the readiness to undertake tremendous efforts and, let us say it frankly, sacrifices to overcome the national provinces' backwardness and ensure their accelerated development were bequeathed to the Russian proletariat by Lenin as a lofty international duty. And the Russian working class and Russian people have honorably fulfilled this duty. Essentially it has been a glorious exploit by an entire class, an entire people, accomplished in the name of internationalism. And all the peoples of our motherland will never forget this exploit."

The results of this tremendous activity by the party and entire Soviet people are now obvious to all; they are manifested in the high level of economic, sociopolitical and spiritual development of all nations and ethnic groups. And this enabled the 26th CPSU congress to draw an important theoretical conclusion to the effect that in our multinational state "the backward national provinces...no longer exist."

The 26th CPSU Congress outlined paths for the further flourishing and rapprochement of the nations and ethnic groups. Specific plans were defined for their material and spiritual growth. For the central Asian republics and Kazakhstan water supplies are a vitally important problem.

Unique hydraulic installations like the Karakum Canal in Turkmenistan and the Irtysh-Karaganda Canal and network of canals and waterways in Uzbekistan and Tadzhikistan have been constructed and mighty reservoirs created in recent decades in this rich area by the joint efforts of the entire Soviet people.

In the very near future preparatory work to divert the course of Siberian rivers to this region will be completed for the radical solution of the problem of water supplies for Kazakhstan and the central Asian republics and the steady development of their economies. The installation of the Volga-Ural canal will also be accelerated. The solution of this question will make it possible to create a new, unique and highly productive irrigated farming region and will have a positive effect on the fulfillment of the food program.

The congress demonstrated the firmness of the Soviet socialist nation's unity. At the same time it was noted that the dynamics of the development of a large multinational state give rise to many problems requiring the party's keen attention. Under the conditions of developed socialism and the implementation of the party's economic strategy elaborated at the 25th and 26th congresses, the multinational nature of the Soviet republics' population is intensified. This process has an objective basis. It is connected with the growth of production forces, the expansion of scales of communist building, the intensification and specialization of the economy of various regions and the multifaceted ties between the republics. The population's migration promotes the internationalization of all aspects of the Soviet way of life, broadens the people's intercommunication and strengthens friendship among them or, as V. I. Lenin said, influences "the nations' unification, rapprochement and intermingling."

In recent years, the 26th party congress noted, in a number of republics there has been a considerable increase in the number of citizens of nonindigenous ethnic groups. There is now not a single nation living in just one republic. Some 4 percent of Georgians, up to approximately 7 percent of Latvians, Turkomans and Estonians, 10 percent of Lithuanians, 11 percent of Kirgizians, 14 percent of Ukrainians and Azerbaijanis, 15 percent of Moldavians and Uzbeks, over 17 percent of Russians and more than 19 percent of Kazakhs, 20 percent of Belorussians, about 23 percent of Tajiks and over 34 percent of Armenians live in other republics.

These facts are of great significance for the working people's patriotic and international education and the consolidation of the people's friendship. The multinational nature isolation, brings people closer and enriches them in the process of their material and spiritual activity.

A very important place in the national relations of the society of developed socialism belongs to questions of linguistic development. Lenin's program of the complete freedom and equality of languages is being implemented in our country, and specific requirements in the sphere of language, culture and daily life are considered.

Alongside the development of old national literary languages, during the years of Soviet power 50 nationalities and ethnic groups which previously did not have one have acquired a written language. A broad network of schools, technical colleges and VUZES has formed in which teaching is performed in the languages of the various nationalities and ethnic groups. In our country correspondence is carried out, business is done in local organs, works of literature and art and scientific works are published, newspapers and journals are printed and television and radio broadcasts are transmitted in native languages. Books are published in 89 languages of peoples of the USSR and foreign countries. The USSR constitution guarantees all the country's citizens the opportunity "to use their native language and the language of other peoples of the USSR... and the opportunity to study at school in their native language."

Our country's experience shows that the functions of the national languages are expanding in every way. The international significance of the Russian language, which has become one of the universally recognized world languages, is increasing rapidly. And for the peoples of the USSR, for the country's non-Russian population, the Russian language has essentially become a second native language, a means for their international communication and cooperation. The Russian language objectively plays an outstanding role in the socialist nations' development rapprochement. It enables each national and ethnic group to gain access to the culture of all Soviet peoples and to world culture.

According to the 1979 census figures, 25 percent of Turkomans, 30 percent of Azerbaijanis, Georgians, Kirgizians and Tajiks, 40 percent of Armenians and Estonians and 50 percent of Kazakhs, Latvians, Lithuanians, Moldavians and Uzbeks speak Russian fluently.

The party organizations of the union republics, krays and oblasts, taking into account the multinational nature of the labor collectives, pay close attention to the development of bilingualism. All republics pay great attention to the Russian language. The question is posed in such a way that alongside his native language each inhabitant of the republic must master to perfect the Russian language--the language of the fraternity of all peoples of the USSR, the language of October, the language of Lenin. "Without a substantial grasp of the Russian language," E. A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee, has said, "The formation of full-fledged national economy specialist cadres and cultural workers is impossible, and it is with the aid of such a grasp that each people's national treasury becomes the possession of all peoples."

The 26th CPSU Congress stressed that our country respects national feelings and the national dignity of each person. Our party resolutely combats manifestations alien to the nature of socialism such as chauvinism or nationalism and any nationalist quirks. The party opposes trends aimed at artificially erasing national features and to the same degree considers intolerable their artificial exaggeration.

The party's policy in the sphere of national relations is aimed at the combination of national features with general Soviet features, at the mutual enrichment of the people's spiritual life, the development of national statehood and the improvement of society's democratic foundations. This and other objective processes promote the flourishing and rapprochement of the nations and the consolidations of fraternal friendship among all the country's peoples.

Questions of the further improvement of national relations were the focus of attention of the 26th CPSU Congress. Its decisions proceed primarily from all-union interests and at the same time take into account each republic's specific features. Proceeding from this premise, the congress laid down preferential development rates for a number of union republics by comparison with all-union rates. This should ensure an improvement in the siting of production forces and an increase in social product on efficiency.

On the basis of the growth of the economy and of social production efficiency a further improvement is planned in the people's prosperity in all the union republics. The improvement of Soviet people's living standard is the Communist Party's main objective. Concern for the people's welfare and the growth of their spiritual potential permeates all the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress. Each republic uses its achievements to the maximum in the interests of all Soviet society. This helps to strengthen the new social and international community--the Soviet people. The party considers its sacred duty to be the working people's education in the spirit of Soviet patriotism and socialist internationalism and a sense of pride in belonging to the unified, great Soviet motherland.

RASHIDOV ADDRESSES TASHKENT IDEOLOGICAL SEMINAR

PM271300 Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 11 Jul 81 p 1

[UZTAG report: "Always in the Front Line"]

[Text] The republic seminar-conference on questions of improving ideological work in light of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's instructions ended in Tashkent 10 July.

For 4 days the seminar participants--Uzbek obkom, gorkom and raykom secretaries and sections chiefs, deputy chairmen of oblispolkoms and urban rayispolkoms and executives of soviet, trade union and Komsomol organs, the mass information and propaganda media, scientific establishments and VUZes--discussed ways of further raising the efficiency and quality of activity on the working people's communist education and the provision of ideological backup for the struggle of Uzbek workers for the successful implementation of the plans for creation and economic and social development outlined by the party congress.

There was a comprehensive discussion at plenary and section sessions of the activity of the republic's party organizations to propagandize the 26th CPSU Congress decisions and to mobilize the working people to successfully implement the party's historic designs. There was a generalization of the experience accumulated in connection with the practical implementation of CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving Ideological and Political Education Work." The seminar participants were familiarized with this type of experience in Tashkent city and oblast party organizations.

At the same time the seminar also noted shortcomings still existing in the organization of ideological and political education work. There was an examination of specific measures for increasing the effectiveness of ideological backup in various areas of economic and cultural building--in accordance with the 26th party congress' requirements, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's instructions and also the recommendations of the all-union seminar-conference of ideological workers. Paths were outlined aimed at further enriching the forms and methods of ideological work and at achieving a close unity of ideological-theoretical, political-educational, organizational and economic activity and a comprehensive approach toward solving all economic and political tasks.

Comrade Sh.R. Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbek CP Central Committee, spoke at the end of the seminar-conference.

Party organizations' ideological influence on the masses has increased recently, Sh.R. Rashidov said, and agitation, propaganda and cultural enlightenment work has improved everywhere. Political and economic instruction has become close to life, and press, television and radio materials have become more meaningful. The main matter now is to study in depth the 26th CPSU Congress decisions and the provisions and conclusions of the CPSU Central Committee report delivered by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev.

The exchange of opinions which has taken place at the seminar has showed that in the republic as a whole there is a good basis for deepening the comprehensive approach to communist education. At the same time this exchange of opinions attests that the tremendous potential of propaganda and agitation is by no means being fully utilized and that the quality of political education work does not always match Soviet people's increased educational and cultural standards and requirements.

In the 26th CPSU Congress report Leonid Ilich Brezhnev termed the mass information and propaganda media a rostrum of party and nationwide public opinion. This is why questions of the leadership of the press and of enhancing its role in the masses' communist education and mobilization must be constantly at the center of attention of raykoms, gorkoms and obkoms.

The political instruction system is of inestimable significance in molding a scientific world outlook among people. About 3 million people have been involved in all forms of party, Komsomol and economic education and mass propaganda in our republic in the past academic year. The greatest successes in political instruction are achieved by those party committees which strive to transform a knowledge of theory and party policy into convictions, an active life stance and a guide to action.

Concern for in-depth assimilation of the theoretical legacy of Marx, Engels and Lenin, of the CPSU's history, policy and most important documents and of the works of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev and other party leaders must be the central task of gorkoms and raykoms in improving Marxist-Leninist instruction. Continuity and consistency in studying theory and policy and their organic linking to the solution of urgent problems should be ensured.

It is necessary to use all means and methods to step up active support for what is new and advanced and to struggle resolutely against manifestations of mismanagement, negligence, localistic tendencies and departmentalism and against violations of labor discipline and public order. We should improve the scientific standard of the leadership of the development of the national economy and culture. These questions must be the subject of regular discussion at sessions of ministerial and departmental collegiums and enterprise party organizations and at rayon, city and oblast bureaus and party economic aktivs.

It is necessary by action to ensure a radical shift toward the quality of lecture propaganda and mass agitation work. Party committees must improve the agitation-propaganda aktiv's activity every day and endow it with a systematic and purposeful character.

The active participation of leading cadres in mass political work is an indispensable condition of its high efficiency. This is a remarkable tradition of Lenin's party. It is necessary to strive in every way to ensure that absolutely all leaders hold regular meetings with working people, treat their needs and requirements tactfully and attentively and heed the pulse of public opinion.

Sh.R.Rashidov paid special attention to improving work with young people and stressed the importance of establishing from a very young age the conditions for comprehensively uncovering people's capabilities. Young talent must be brought to light, nurtured carefully and developed in every way from the kindergarten and the school bench and all the more so in VUZes and labor collectives. A harmonious and interconnected system for this work must be created. Gorkoms, raykoms and primary party organizations must strive for clear continuity and consistency at all stages of the younger generation's education, particularly in schools. Academic activity must without fail be supplemented by a well thought-out system of extracurricular and extramural activities.

The system of vocational and technical institutions is of increasing significance in training and educating skilled workers. The institutions' role is increasing considerably in connection with the rapid development of industry in towns, rayon centers and settlements. When orienting young people toward choosing a profession, it is necessary to strive so that the colleges themselves campaign on their own behalf--beginning with the organization of training and installation of modern equipment and ending with the standard of students' everyday life and leisure. Party committees and Soviet ispolkoms have quite a lot of work here, too, in planning the development of vocational and technical education, rearing future workers and making use of experts. The quality of training young replacements for the working class should be raised sharply. While cultivating professional skills it is necessary to show constant concern for their ideological and cultural growth.

Preschool public education is of exceptionally great significance. Party and soviet organs and the entire public must pay special attention to improving children's preschool education and to showing constant concern for expanding the kindergarten and nursery network and for improving their activity.

In his speech Comrade Rashidov dwelt on such an important area of ideological work as raising the standard of the working people's everyday life. The country's first republic council for raising the standard of the population's everyday life has been set up and is operating successfully in the republic.

Rural cultural building has received great development. The number of cultural institutions has increased, their material base has been strengthened and the standard of the measures conducted has risen. Over 300 cultural and consumer service complexes have been established in rural settlements. They make it possible to resolve systematically many important questions of restructuring rural life. New posts of deputy leader for the standard of everyday life have been introduced on kolkhozes and sovkhozes. It is necessary to promote the best-trained workers to these posts, to monitor their activity, to give them daily help and to teach them how to work with people.

Much work is being done in the republic on eliminating the isolated farm [khutor] system. Wide-scale housing construction has been launched in the countryside and housing cooperatives have been created everywhere.

Raising the population's standard of living, particularly that of the rural population, is of great social and political significance. It is closely linked with molding a high ideological awareness in Soviet people and is a constituent part of improving people's material well-being, cultural standard and spiritual life. These questions must always be at the center of attention of obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms and of local soviets.

It was correctly noted at the seminar that we have shortcomings in the development of physical culture and sport.

We must strive to ensure that every rayon has its own stadium, sports complex, tennis courts and other facilities. Particular attention should be paid to seeking out coaching cadres, training them, enlisting them in active work and helping them.

The role of the cinema, theaters, philharmonic societies and other cultural institutions in ideological and artistic standard and repertoire, performing skill and clear civic stance be improved. The standard of amateur art must be raised even further. Much here depends on party committees and the republic's cultural organs and creative unions. It is incumbent on them to work better at the population's aesthetic education and to enable the broadest strata of working people to be acquainted regularly with the best achievements of literature and art. It is necessary to enhance the role of libraries in communist education and to organize more frequent traveling exhibitions, concerts and shows.

Ideological and political education work will only be effective when it is backed up by specific measures in the social policy sphere. This is the 26th party congress' line and it is important that it be organically supplemented by measures to organize model working in trading, housing and municipal services and transportation service enterprises, in short, everything directly or indirectly connected with the people's way of life.

Much is being done in our republic in the sphere of improving the working people's health protection. A large army of medical workers is working in this noble field and, on the whole, working well but there are shortcomings here too. Matters must be arranged in such a way that raykom secretaries and soviet leaders personally consider it their obligation and sacred duty to establish a system under which people are fully ensured of their right to health protection.

Ideological work is a matter for the entire party. All communists are responsible for the working people's ideological-political education.

But special responsibility rests on ideological workers. By what should the work of ideological workers and party activists be distinguished today? Primarily by a keenly developed class and political sensitiveness and a sense of duty, competence and a businesslike character, high culture and education, tact and modesty, a constant desire to be in the very thick of the masses, lofty civic sense, principle-mindedness and a sense of responsibility. It is a matter of honor and a most important duty for party organizations to help every worker on the ideological front to nurture such features within himself.

The fulfillment of the complex tasks set by the 26th CPSU Congress in the ideological sphere depends greatly on party committees' ability to organize work and to administer knowledgeably the complex process of the working people's ideological-political education.

Vladimir Ilich Lenin noted that theory, agitation and propaganda must light the way and open up new horizons and prospects for practice. We have everything needed to do just that.

Sh.R. Rashidov expressed confidence that the republic's ideological cadres will cope honorably with the tasks set by the 26th CPSU Congress.

PRAVDA VOSTOKA ON DISMISSED ASSOCIATION HEAD

PM270853 [Editorial Report] Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian on 17 July carries on page 3 a 3,200-word M. Pruger article entitled "A Camel Under the Carpet" on the illegal activities of a former general director of the Uzbekneft production association, now expelled from the CPSU and dismissed from his post for misuse of state property. After recounting the official's exploits, Pruger concludes: "When analyzing this story, one cannot fail to come to the conclusion that it seems to have been prolonged only because the association's party organization and communists did not promptly give a principled evaluation to those of the general director's activities which contradicted the Leninist principles of economic management. By all accounts, even the auditing of economic and financial activity was conducted in a superficial and formal way.

"The downfall of A.I. Ismailov and the others was logical. It was logical because a man cannot be a leader if he has lost the ability to evaluate his activity critically, has divorced himself from the masses, spawns flatterers and sycophants and loses the party's trust.

"Our leading posts," L.I. Brezhnev has said, "are not assigned to anyone forever. Socialist discipline is discipline which is the same for all society's members and compulsory for one and all."

ARMENIAN PATRIARCH HAILS SUPREME SOVIET APPEAL

PM241122 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Jul 81 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS Report: "In the Name of Peace"]

[Text] Yerevan--The Armenian church and people cordially hail the USSR Supreme Soviet's new peace-loving appeal to the parliaments and peoples of the world. This is stated in a statement for the press issued by Vazgen I., supreme patriarch and catholicos of all Armenians.

We consider the USSR Supreme Soviet appeal a historic document designed to be a firm basis for states' peaceful coexistence, for just international relations and for equitable talks by means of which it is possible to remove forever from the horizon of human life the threat of a new war bringing death to the world, the statement reads.

The catholicos supported the proposal of Patriarch Pimen of all Russia to convene a world conference of church leaders and other world religious figures in defense of the cause of peace. We believe, he emphasized, that nowadays all people and peoples without exception can no longer tolerate the idea that any war can be a means of resolving disputed issues. This path has been ruled out forever. Mankind's present and future path can be this alone--the resolution of all kinds of international issues only by peaceful means, through frank talks, constructive cooperation, sincere patience and humane optimism.

UZBEK IDEOLOGICAL SEMINAR CONTINUES 9 JULY

PM271404 Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 10 Jul 81 p 1

[UZTAG report: "A Comprehensive Approach to Ideological Work"]

[Text] On 9 July the republican seminar-conference on questions of improving ideological work in light of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's instructions which is being held in Tashkent, continued its discussion of the topical problems of the working people's communist education.

A.A. Khodzhayev, Uzbek CP Central Committee secretary, delivered a report entitled "Tasks in the Construction Sphere Arising from the 26th CPSU Congress Decisions." V.I. Garadzha, acting director of the Institute of Scientific Atheism of the CPSU Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences, delivered a lecture entitled "Urgent Questions of the Population's Atheist Education."

Questions of cultural building, protecting the working people's health, the population's social security and the development of physical culture and sport in the republic were dealt with in the speeches of Z.R. Rakhimbabayeva, Uzbek SSR minister of culture, A.M. Khudaybergenov, Uzbek SSR minister of health, S.U. Sultanova, Uzbek SSR minister of social security, and M.I. Ibragimov, chairman of the republic's sports committee.

At the seminar's section sessions there was an exchange of experience of work by secretaries of Uzbek gorkoms and urban raykoms and of rural raykoms and workers of republican and oblast party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organs, the republic's Znaniye society and its mass information and propaganda media. A.I. Vorobyev, CPSU Central Committee lecturer, delivered a lecture entitled "The 26th CPSU Congress on the Party's International Policy."

CONFERENCE ON SOCIALIST LEGALITY HELD IN ALMA-ATA 16 JUL

PM271248 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 17 Jul 81 p 2

[Text] KAZTAG--The tasks of further strengthening socialist legality and Soviet law and order in light of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions were discussed at a republican conference of the procuracy organ's leading workers in Alma-Ata's Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet session hall on 16 July. A report was delivered by Kazakh SSR Procurator U.S. Seitov.

The need to raise the standard of work of the procuracy's organs in supervising the execution of laws, protecting citizens' rights and interests and improving the coordination of the law enforcement organs' activity was noted. Special attention was paid to questions of intensifying the struggle against the embezzlement of socialist property, mismanagement, wastefulness, bribery, distortion of data and other violations of state and labor discipline. The importance of fully suppressing abuses in the trade system and in services for the population and of suppressing other violations of socialist legality and deviations from the norms of communist morality was also emphasized. The speakers stressed the great force of the decisions of the historic 26th CPSU Congress and of the 15th Kazakh CP Congress in mobilizing the procuracy and other law enforcement organs toward strengthening legality and law and order.

A.M. Rekunkov, USSR procurator general, and O.S. Miroshkhin, Kazakh CP Central Committee second secretary, addressed the conference.

Participating in the conference's work were A.P. Plotnikov, deputy chairman of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Sh. Zh. Zhanybekov, deputy chairman of the Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers; V.T. Shevchenko, chairman of the Kazakh SSR KGB; and executives of the Kazakh CP Central Committee, the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers and the republic's law enforcement organs.

PRAVDA EDITORIALIZES ON NEED TO SAVE BREAD

PM241329 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Jul 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Bread Is Part of the People's Wealth"]

[Text] Our country has long been famed for its bread. Aromatic, tasty and filling, every day it graces the tables of millions of people. Bread is in fact as much a art of our lives as the air we breathe.

"Bread always puts people in a singing mood..." L.I. Brezhnev wrote with pride in the opening lines of his book "The Virgin Lands." "Not for nothing do people say that. Bread has always been a vital food and yardstick of all values. Even in our age of great scientific and technical achievements it is the staff of life for the peoples.... Bread is still bread."

Armadas of combines are now out in the fatherland's boundless fields in order to complete the latest, decisive stage of the harvest battle in shock fashion. Soviet people take pride in the work of the minds and hands of the tillers of the soil who, fulfilling the 26th CPSU Congress decisions, are giving the ripening grainfields the sweat of their brow, their love, their spiritual wisdom and their ardor.

The battle for bread is underway. It demands great labor efforts and the exertion of physical and spiritual energy. Grain certainly comes hard to those who produce it. It only comes easily to the consumer: After all, the price of bread is kept to a minimum in our country. Cheap bread, within everyone's means, is one of socialism's great gains. Implementing the party's policy on maintaining stable retail prices for staple goods in the interests of broad strata of the population, the state will in the future continue to maintain retail prices of bread and baked goods at a constant level, despite increasing production costs.

The low level at which prices have been pegged has given rise to a careless attitude to bread among a section of the population. People frequently buy more of it than they need for their own use and throw away the stale leftovers, which is sheer extravagance and a wasteful use of the country's grain resources. Can this be tolerated? Of course not!

Seeking a shortcut to high labor productivity, many baking industry enterprises have taken to baking large loaves at the expense of the medium-sized and small varieties. These large loaves, sometimes in one piece, go on sale and are then not eaten in their entirety, with the leftovers frequently going to waste. In a number of places enterprises make the mistake of producing a multitude of new lines, thereby making less efficient use of capacities and increasing the consumption of flour and other expensive raw materials. Production of poor-quality bread also results in losses. In Turkmenia, for example, more than 20 percent of bread was found to be substandard on inspection and was sent for reprocessing. Owing to bakeries' poor performance there flour rather than the finished product is sold, which is both uneconomic and inconvenient for the public. PRAVDA receives reports from readers telling of the thoughtless use of bread in a number of canteens, snack bars and restaurants, but this is in no way reflected in public catering indicators. There are no scientifically based norms for food waste.

This is all happening because at the local level a number of public organizations, labor collectives and trade workers have come to accept a wasteful attitude to food products.

There is a popular saying that everyone gets bread, therefore everyone must cherish it and not allow it to be used disrespectfully. Party organizations must mount convincing explanatory work aimed at ensuring the rational and thrifty use of grain resources. It is important to ensure that propaganda reaches labor collectives, educational institutions and families. Particular attention must be paid to children and teenagers. A sense of deep respect for the fruit of all our people's labor must be inculcated in them. These questions must be made a subject of discussion at working people's meetings, where it must be pointed out that an abundance of bread in the country must not give rise to extravagance.

Ensuring the economical and rational use of bread and baked goods is a nationwide concern and the task is to see that it is closely watched and monitored by party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organizations. It is imperative to ensure strict order in the production, marketing and use in canteens of this valuable food and to completely eliminate losses of it.

Major measures must be implemented by the Ministry of the Food Industry, the Ministry of Trade, the USSR Tsentrosoyuz and soviets. Among the most urgent is to increase production of medium-weight--700-900 gm--loaves and of rolls and buns weighing 500 gm or less. Baked goods in the 50-70 gm range must be produced on a large scale, their quality must be improved and more of them must be prepackaged. In their plans the USSR Gosplan and Gossnab must make provision for the production of process equipment for baking bread, including national varieties, and bread with protein enrichers, which increase the product's biological value and delay the onset of staleness. It is also imperative to expand the pool of specialized motor transport and containers for delivering baked goods to trade and public catering enterprises and to earmark more film and other packaging materials for the baking industry.

A number of letters received by PRAVDA report that fodder concentrates intended for sale to members of the public keeping livestock frequently go to kolkhozes and sovkhoses. This practice leads to bread being used to feed livestock on personal plots. Strict supervision must be established here.

A lot can be done by newspapers and magazines, television and radio. They must give regular and wider coverage to questions relating to ensuring a thrifty attitude to bread, popularize experience of using it economically in families and schools and at public catering enterprises and bakeries, and sharply criticize shortcomings.

Refusing to tolerate the squandering of the people's wealth is for Soviet people a duty and a matter of conscience. People everywhere must learn to cherish our very own bread. Every communist and Komsomol member and every citizen of the socialist fatherland must actively participate in the struggle to ensure its thrifty and rational use.

PHOSPHORITE DEPOSITS, PROBLEMS DISCUSSED

PM270849 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 16 July publishes on page 2 a 1,400-word report datelined Aktyubinsk-Dzhambul-Chimkent by special correspondent V. Stepnov under the headline "In the Black Mountains," noting that capacities for the extraction of the phosphorite deposits of the Karatauaskiy Basin are being underutilized because of delays in processing enterprises reaching their planning capacity. "The reasons for the lag," Stepnov says, "are obvious--there is no proper preparation of raw material, capital investments are irrationally distributed, and the construction of housing and cultural and consumer projects lags behind vital requirements. Noting that a "comprehensive approach" is needed to resolve the problems, Stepnov criticizes the Kazakh SSR Ministry of Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises, responsible for all industrial and municipal construction in the region, for failing to put funds earmarked for social needs to use and support the Dzhambulskaya Oblast party and economic aktiv's suggestion that the Glavkarataukhinstroy, which at present is working on industrial projects, should be diverted to the construction of social projects. Finally, he suggests that the new Chilisayskiy phosphorite mine in Aktyubinskaya Oblast, centered round a small pit and an experimental enrichment factory, exemplifies "a more rational approach to the construction of an industrial giant. The experimental production facility will make it possible to avoid errors in developing the main facility and will make it possible to build up planned capacities rapidly."

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 24-27 JUL

LD260620/LD280032 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 24 and 25 July. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

24 July

Farmers in Chirkentskaya Oblast have completed grain harvesting on 1.5 million hectares. (0130 GMT)

In Yaroslavl'skaya Oblast, farmers have completed the harvest of grain on 360,000 hectares. (0600 GMT)

Rostov'skaya Oblast plans to sow 2 million hectares to winter wheat this year. (1000 GMT)

To date, farmers in Kirgizia have completed the grain harvest on 250,000 hectares and expect to sell 300,000 tons of grain to the state. (1330 GMT)

25 July

Farmers in Saratov'skaya Oblast are harvesting 80-100,000 hectares of grain daily. (0600 GMT)

The harvest has begun in Primorskiy Kray under difficult weather conditions. Farmers are trying to complete the harvest on 200,000 hectares. However, the grain has been flattened in places because of the weather and special machinery has had to be fitted to the combines. (1100 GMT)

Farmers in Kurgan'skaya Oblast have begun the harvest on 1.9 million hectares of grain. (1904 GMT)

26 July

Farmers in Krasnodar'skiy Kray have delivered 1.5 millions tons of grain to the state so far. (1100 GMT)

27 July

In Ulyanov'skaya Oblast, farmers have completed the grain harvest on 350,000 hectares, or one-third of the plan. (0800 GMT)

Grain totalling 115,000 tons have been delivered to state elevators in Stavropol'skiy Kray. In Altay'skiy Kray, farmers have begun to prepare for winter by planting field-protective windbreaks to hold the winter snowfall. Over 800,000 hectares are being left fallow this year. (1000 GMT)

Harvesting is proceeding at a rapid rate in Tadzhikistan and one-half of the grain crop has been cut to date. Farmers are averaging 25 quintals per hectare. (1330 GMT)

PRAVDA EDITORIAL EXAMINES GRAIN HARVEST PROBLEMS

PM271558 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Jul 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Grain for the Motherland"]

[Text] The harvest is a crucial time for farmers. It is the culmination of their strenuous struggle for the crop. Our party has set the task of increasing average annual grain production to 238-243 million tons in the 11th 5-Year Plan.

Much has to be done to resolve this task in the current year. It is important to gather in everything that has been grown and to ensure reliable storage of the harvest.

It is the prime concern of rural workers to acquit themselves on schedule regarding grain sales to the state, to give the motherland more above-plan produce and worthily fulfill their first commandment. Thus, harvesting of wheat and barley has been completed in Surkhandarinskaya Oblast, whose working people have reported the ahead-of-schedule fulfillment of the sales plan for early grain crops. More grain has been handed over than was planned. Chimkentskaya Oblast farmers are dispatching thousand of tons of grain daily. Many farms there have also decided to supply the country with considerably more grain than had been planned. The press reports that the field workers of both the Don and the Kuban have already sent 1 million tons of grain to the elevators. Party, soviet and agricultural organs are urged to do everything to ensure that the flow of grain gathers momentum and that the state's granaries and seed and fodder stocks are replenished on schedule.

The harvest is only just getting under way in the main agricultural regions. Because of the heat and, in some places, the rain and the cold, the crops have turned out stunted, sparse and lodged. Farm leaders are obliged to subordinate all the technical might of the countryside and the machine operators' initiative and skill to gathering the harvest on time and without loss. The Ipatovskiy Rayon farmers' method and other progressive forms of labor organization in the field and at transportation and procurement enterprises must reliably serve to increase the pace of cutting, threshing and dispatching grain.

Threshing floors are an important link in the harvest conveyor. Having organized well the preliminary cleaning of grain, many farmers not only receive bonuses for its quality but also leave themselves with grain waste for fodder. The produce must proceed uninterruptedly from threshing floors to state granaries. However, the leaders of certain kolkhozes and sovkhozes are in no hurry to dispatch it. A great deal of wheat and barley has accumulated in some places and it is reaching the procurement workers only after a delay. Take the Checheno-Ingushskaya ASSR. Whereas farms in Naurskiy Rayon have overfulfilled the sales plan for grain crops, a number of kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Groznenskiy Rayon are in no hurry to dispatch grain. A similar picture is to be observed on certain farms in Odesskaya Oblast's Izmailskiy Rayon, where there is an unfounded delay over dispatching grain. It is necessary to impose proper order and to ensure the uninterrupted working of threshing floors and the dispatch of grain. All cleaning and loading machinery must be set to work.

The pace and rhythm of the pouring of produce into the state granaries also depend on procurement workers. They have done a great deal for the new season. The collectives of elevators in Stavropolskiy Kray, for example, are working to a packed schedule, additional large-scale weighing machines have been installed for the harvest there and the productivity of cranes has been increased—which makes it possible to receive and process 20,000-30,000 tons more grain every day. But the output of a number of enterprises in the sector is still low. The unloading of trucks, particularly large-capacity trucks, is being held up and the methods of analyzing samples and drawing up documents for the incoming produce are imperfect. This reduces the rate of grain handover. The USSR Ministry of Procurement and its subdivisions, working with suppliers, must eliminate the shortcomings and make fuller use of the base for receiving, preparing and storing grain.

The role of transportation in grain shipments is a large one. The truck pool in the countryside has grown and been supplemented with powerful trucks. Thousands of vehicles have been sent there from the towns along with skilled drivers. It is now a question of ensuring that efficient use is made of the vehicles. Grain dispatch plans and schedules must now be drawn up everywhere. It is a matter of honor for leaders of farms and of motor transportation and procurement enterprises strictly to fulfill what has been planned and to observe mutual commitments. Only in this way is it possible to avoid equipment downtime and accelerate the freight flow. Success will be promoted by the broad assimilation of the team contracting employed by Don truckers and by reliable dispatching communications between elevators, kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Local soviets must see to it that roads are maintained in good condition. This will make it possible not only to accelerate transportation movements but also to avoid harvest losses.

The country needs a wide range of good-quality grain. Farmers are directed toward this by the party and government resolution aimed at increasing production and procurements of buckwheat, millet, kidney beans and lentils. Farmers in a number of oblasts annually sell wheat of the strong and durum varieties, buckwheat and rye. However, the targets for crops as a whole are fulfilled by far from all oblasts, krais and republics. Hence, the shortage in certain types of groats and flour products. Party and Soviet organs must try to ensure that every kolkhoz and sovkhoz realizes its plans as regards both volume and range. It is necessary to increase the effectiveness of the material incentives established by the state for those who supply the most valuable strains.

The field, threshing floor and elevator are centers of rural communists' organizational and mass political work at harvesttime. They are required primarily to help farm leaders correctly marshal their forces and develop the socialist competition for excellent work quality and the fulfillment of plans for gathering in and dispatching the harvest. Party committees and bureaus must consistently strengthen ties among those who grow, transport, store and process produce. It is the duty of the rural communist to be at the forefront of harvest work and to set an example of a conscientious attitude toward the matter. The harvest is also inseparably linked with concern for strengthening the fodder base of livestock farms. By relying on specialists and on people's control posts and groups, party organizations must seek to ensure that not only grain but also straw, chaff and grain waste are gathered, strictly recorded and fully preserved to feed livestock.

For farmers and workers in all sectors of the agroindustrial complex there is now no task more important than that of gathering the harvest on time and in full and giving the motherland more grain and other produce. This will be their practical contribution to fulfilling the 26th party congress decisions.

SOLOMENTSEV TOURS CENTRAL CHERNOZEM OBLAST FARMS

PM271511 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Jul 81 p 2

[Unattributed report: "Visit to Chernozem Regions"]

[Text] M.S. Solomentsev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, was in Belgorodskaya, Kurskaya, Voronezhskaya, Lipetskaya and Tambovskaya Oblasts 14-19 July. He visited many agricultural regions and familiarized himself with progress in fulfilling the 26th CPSU Congress decisions and with the organization of the harvesting and fodder procurement. During meetings with party and Soviet workers and with farm leaders and specialists, special attention was devoted to the observance of high quality in all harvesting operations and the elimination of wastage of grain, straw and chaff. There was also much discussion of the state of fodder procurement for livestock raising and the utilization of all available reserves to this end. For instance, a thrifty approach to this was noted in Tambovskaya Oblast, where they have started keeping strict account of all straw left over from last year and are cutting grasses growing wild in forests, ravines and on the floodplains of rivers. After familiarizing himself with the work of a number of livestock fattening complexes M.S. Solomentsev recommended that more bulk fodder be introduced into the animals' diet, which would help save a considerable quantity of grain. Such experience exists in individual farms in all the Chernozem oblasts.

M.S. Solomentsev visited the V.V. Dokuchayev scientific research institute of agriculture of the Central Chernozem Region, inspected experimental plots and stressed in talks with scientists that it is necessary to introduce more actively into practice the institute's experience in increasing crop yields. Meeting with agricultural workers, M.S. Solomentsev inquired thoroughly into how their socioeconomic living conditions are being improved and made an imperative recommendation that more attention be devoted to the construction of housing, schools, kindergartens and other sociocultural and consumer facilities, which will promote the further retention of cadres in the countryside. M.S. Solomentsev was accompanied on his tour of Central Chernozem Region oblasts by first secretaries of party obkoms and chairmen of oblispolkoms.

TASS ANNOUNCES ROCKET LAUNCHINGS COMPLETED

LD241520 Moscow TASS in English 1459 GMT 24 Jul 81

["TASS announcement"]

[Text] Moscow, 24 Jul, TASS--In connection with the completion of the scheduled blasts of rocket launchers, TASS is authorized to announce that the region of the Pacific Ocean, limited by a circle with a radius of 150 nautical miles with its centre situated in latitude 34 degrees 30 minutes north and longitude 178 degrees 16 minutes west, indicated on July 14, 1981, is free for navigation and air flights from July 24, 1981.

SATELLITE NAVIGATION STATIONS UNDER CONSTRUCTION

LD220904 Moscow TASS in English 0826 GMT 22 Jul 81

[Text] Moscow, 22 Jul, TASS--The construction of two coastal stations has been started near the Black Sea port of Odessa and the Far Eastern port of Nakhodka. When completed, they will communicate with vessels at sea via geostationary satellites. These satellites will be "suspended" over the Atlantic, Indian and Pacific Oceans. Their zone of operation is to cover almost the entire globe--from 70 degrees latitude north to the 70th degree latitude south. So wherever a ship may be, it will be able to keep in touch with coastal stations through outer space.

In 1976, a convention and a working agreement were adopted on establishing an international organization for using space technology for improving navigation Inmarsat.

The Inmarsat has already concluded contracts for communication satellites. These are to be orbited towards the end of 1981 or the beginning of 1982, after which the entire new sea communications system will be put into service. The Soviet Union will supply ship apparatus for this system. The first sets of such apparatus will soon be tested at sea. In time, many ships will be using telexes, new radiotelephones and facilities for transmitting and receiving photo telegrams. The dependability and efficiency of various commercial operations will be thus enhanced.

Satellites will help improve sea navigation as they can locate a ship with great accuracy. Seamen will be able to save time and fuel and as a result the economic efficiency of the fleet will increase.